The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 17.

FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

JUDGE BLACK'S PLAN FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

A Definition of Parties in Interest in Legislation.

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT OF WHAT BRIBERY CONSISTS IN.

A Brace of Iron-Clad Oaths for Future Legislators.

MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF UBIQUITY ON RECORD.

[Special correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1873.

HAT JUDGE BLACK PROPOSES IN THE WAY OF REFORM.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Chief Justice of State, and ex-Attorney General and Secretary of State of the United States, is second on the Committee of the Constitutional Convention charged with defining the powers and duties of the Legislature. To-day he has submitted a series of propositions to his Committee, that will be likely to attract attention from their novelty and originality. They embrace twenty sections, and will strike the reader as about as strongly iron clad in the official oaths required, and corruption proof in their provisions, as language is capable of expressing.

HOW SPECIAL LEGISLATION MAY BE PROCURED.

The first sections prohibit all special or class legislation except "upon the petition of parties who desire it to be passed," and require that every law "shall be preceded by a preamble briefly reciting the petition, if there be a petition and the reasons of the Legislature for its assent to the law." Think of that in connection with the laws used for "pinching" purposes! Next are provided ample guards against hasty law-making by requiring three readings of all bills on three different days before they can become laws, and on their final passage a majority of the members elected is requisite, the ayes and nays to be entered in the journal. That will crush out the railroading process.

PARTIES WITH AN INTEREST IN LEGISLATION.

But, now, I get down to the cream of the Judge's scheme. Sections eight, nine and ten read as follows:

8. All corporations holding franchises by grant from the State; their stockholders, officers, attorneys, agents, employes; all contractors or persons having an interest in contracts with the State; all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, of the State and of the United States, including officers of the Legislature; all candidates for any office in the gift of the Legislature, including candidates for Senator of the United States, shall be conclusively presumed to have a special interest in legislation. The same presumption shall be made as to all persons who expect to derive any personal advantage or suffer any disadvantage from any proposed or intended measure, and to all persons who engage themselves, for hire or reward, to promote or oppose the passage of any measure by the Legislature.

9. No person having, or presumed to have, a special interest in legislation shall address to a member of either House any private solicitation, speech or argument, orally or in writing to influence his vote on any subject whatsoever. Both the person offering such solicitation and the member who voluntarily hears it shall be taken for criminal offenders, and punished as the law may presbribe.

10. A member who has a special interest in any legislative measure proposed or pending, or in any election by the Legislature, shall disclose the fact to his fellows, and shall not have a right to vote or speak on the subject matter to which his interest pertains, or on any other involving substantially the same or similar facts and principles.

BRIBERY DEFINED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LEGISLATORS.

Section eleven declares "a member will be guilty of bribery, and shall be punished accordingly:"

First—If, after his election, and while he continues a member, any person having or presumed to have a special interest (see section eight above for definition of special interest in legislation, shall give or promise to him, with his own consent, expressed or implied, any money, property, privilege, immunity, appointment, or recommendation to office, or profitable employment or other thing of value or advantage to himself or his near relative.

Second—If, after his election and while he continues to be a member, he consent to become the agent, attorney, counsel, lobbyist, solicitor, or other employe of any person or corporation presumed or known to have a special interest in legislation.

Third—If, after his election and while he continues to be a member, he become, by his own voluntary act, a stockholder or creditor of any corporation established by this State, or of any foreign corporation doing business in this State, or acquire, in any manner whatsoever, within the time aforesaid, any interest or estate in any matter or thing, the value or advantage of which may probably be affected by legislation, unless such interest or estate be cast upon him by the chance, succession or testament.

A close study of the text of this section ought to enable members to arrive at a pretty clear conception of what bribery means.

Section twelve declares any person shall be deemed guilty of bribery "who corrupts or attempts to corrupt any member by giving or promising to give him any thing, which, under the Constitution, it is bribery for the member to accept."

Section thirteen says "the Legislature may enlarge, but not abridge or impale, the definitions of bribery given" above, and makes it incumbent on the Legislature to pass laws for punishment of bribery.

"VOTE FOR MY BILL AND I WILL VOTE FOR YOURS."

Section fourteen forbids agreements between members "expressed or tacitly acted on, to vote for or report favorably upon measures or laws of one another," as inconsistent with their duty to consider questions exclusively on their merits. This aims a blow at one of the most mischievous devices of corrupt legislation.

A BRACE OF IRON-CLAD OATHS.

It is in section fifteen, however, that Judge Black reaches his climax. It provides that before a member of the Legislature takes his seat, he shall swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the State, and "furthermore swear that I believe myself to be lawfully elected a member of the House, without any false return, bribery, corruption or fraud, committed by me or others with my consent." That is not particularly stiff, but read what follows:

Section 15—* * * Within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*, every member of the House of Representatives and every Senator whose term will expire at the next succeeding election shall go before the Court of Common Pleas, or some judge thereof, for the county wherein he resides, and take and subscribe, to be filed among the records of said court, the following oath, or an affirmation to the same effect:

"I, [A. B.,] do solemnly swear that as a member of the Legislature I have obeyed and defended the Constitution of this Commonwealth in all things; to the best of my knowledge and ability; I have listened to no private solicitation from interested parties or their agents; I have voted or spoken on no matters in which I myself had, or expected to have, a private interest; I have not done, or willfully permitted, any act which could make me guilty of bribery, as defined in the Constitution; I have observed the order and forms of legislation prescribed by the Constitution, and I have not voted or spoken for any law which I knew or believed to be inconsistent with it; I have in no case acted corruptly, to serve the interests of private parties or classes, but always with due regard to the honor, good faith, independence and peace of the Commonwealth, and to the just rights and liberties of the people.

If any member shall fail to take the latter oath within the time prescribed, or as soon thereafter as the state of his bodily health permits him to appear at the proper place for that purpose, he shall not afterwards be capable of re-election, or of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under this Commonwealth; and if it be false he may be punished for it as per jury, as in other cases of false swearing.

Section sixteen declares any act passed by the Legislature "shall be void and of non-effect, if any person interested in its passage, or afterwards pleading it, shall have, by himself, his agent or partner, used private solicitation, bribery or other corruption to procure its passage, or if it be passed without observance of the forms and method herein prescribed; or if it have no preamble, or a preamble inconsistent with the enactment, or false in its statement of any material fact."

Sections seventeen and eighteen give the Legislature power to punish for contempt, "to protect its members from offers of bribes or private solicitation," and to expel a member by a two-thirds vote; "when the expulsion is for disorder, the member expelled may be re-elected, but in case it be for corruption or other unfaithfulness to his duty under the Constitution, he shall not be re-eligible.

Such is Judge Black's project for securing honesty in legislation, and reputable men for legislators, for they will be sure to go together. It may be said that a man who accepts bribes will crime, and therefore the "iron-clad" oaths have no hesitancy in adding perjury to his are unnecessary, but still they would undoubtedly induce caution and timidity in corruption, instead of the outspoken stand and deliver system in vogue. I do not suppose there is any prospect of the adoption of the Judge's panacea. He is called "cranky," and this an illustration of his "crankiness." I interpret that to mean having ideas of his own, and a rugged independence in expressing them.

A CASE OF UBIQUITY.

General Harry White, of Indiana county, in his double role of delegate to the Constitutional Convention and State Senator, is in a fair way to become distinguished as "Ubiquity White." The strain on his intellectual and physical resources that the Senate and Convention may both have the benefit of his practical talents and genius for oratory, merits more general recognition than it has received. He is on the most important committees of both bodies, and in his endeavor to be in Harrisburg and Philadelphia at the same time, making constitutions and framing laws, is weighed down by cares of State that would have staggered a Richelieu or brought grief to the heart of the renowned Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler. In this emergency the mind of the General naturally divides itself into compartments, in one of which is stored great fundamental principles of constitutional law, while the other finds room for mere legislative dross; but with one foot planted on Capitol Hill and the other in the Spruce street church, he towers above his surroundings a veritable Gulliver in Lilliput. When the General resigned his candidacy for Congressman at Large, his powers of resignation were exhausted, and he must now continue to martyrize himself until the end of the Convention or Legislature enables him to reunite his scattered self. He would be perfectly happy with either were t'other dear charmer months away. Many suggestions are made for his relief, as Mr. Scott's lightning trains hardly afford the needed facilities. A telegraphic wire attached to his desks, making the circuit of the Convention and the Legislature, and enabling him to vote and raise points of order in either body, might do were it not for the necessity of his bodily presence. To secure this important point, the national observatory is now engaged in most abstruse mathematics to determine the altitude of a pendulum, the tick of which shall be in Harrisburg and the tack in Philadelphia, and in which the General may repose in the serene quittance of his double duty, as he is wafted to and fro. But best of all, perhaps, is the suggestion of an enthusiastic member just back from Washington, filled with the idea that the pneumatic tube for conveying packages by atmospheric pressure, now building there, solves the difficulty. So look out for a charter to incorporate the Harry White Pneumatic Tube Atmospheric Pressure Express Company. This invention annihilates space as completely as electricity, and once in operation, all the General will have to do will be to take his seat in the tube in Harrisburg, have the pressure applied, and can be shot into the Convention in Philadelphia, or vice versa, on the instant. I rather like the idea. It's chock full of science like the pendulum motion.

It is curious to observe that the Constitutionmakers, with great self sacrifice, seem to think the General's services due the people in the Senate, while the Senators, not to be outdone in generosity, declare the crisis of the times makes it imperative he shall assist in remodelling the organic law. In a like laudable spirit, ever sacrificing self to the State, the General will do both, and every body is happy. ARCTIC.

NEW YORK.

Exceptions in Stokes' Case.

S. N. PIKE'S WILL.

Trial of "Boss" Tweed.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In the Tweed case this morning Garvey was cross-examined at length touching his own implication in the ring frauds. The counsel made strong efforts to extort from the witness the fact that he was to be given immunity in consideration of turning State's evidence. The witness did not acknowledge that any such arrangement had existed, but said that he was told by O'Conor that if he told the truth on the stand no harm would come to him.

Garvey testified to his leaving the country at the time of the ring revelations under the name of O'Donnell, and returned under the name of Jaffers. He considered himself slightly culpable in connection with the frauds.

Judge Davis declined to hear the details of Garvey's voyages, and said it was sufficiently transparent that Garvey's testimony was that of a man who had been promised pardon.

Garvey further testified that when he went to Europe he was worth over a million of dollars acquired between 1868 and 1871; said he always intended to return, but that his friends told him they would not fight his battles for him unless he went away. Upon being questioned as to who these friends were, he said they were Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly and Hank Smith.

Query—Was Judge Hall one of them? Answer—He was embraced in the lot, but couldn't say he expected Hall to fight his battles for him.

A recess was here taken. After the recess, Garvey, on cross-examination, said that the whole amount of his claims, real and fictitious, was $200,000. The real ones might be about $90,000. The value of his wife's diamonds and jewelry in September, 1871, was about $12,000. Tweed presented her with various articles in silver on his marriage, which he still has. There was no agreement to extricate him from his troubles if he gave evidence. He was worth about $100,000 in 1868.

In a question as to the details of the property excluded and the exception taken, witness stated that within the last year he brought a claim against Tweed for $20,000. It was settled by striking off an item of $2,000 for work done at Greenwich. Witness admitted certain receipts produced were for payments made by Tweed for work at Greenwich. One check for $20,000, he said, never had been in his hands before, but admitted, on the paper being reversed, that the endorsement was his.

Garvey sustained the cross-examination more coolly than was expected, but he raised several bursts of laughter by his querulous objections to being held down to strictly direct answers. He spoke of the city officials as the "quartette." He had everything down to day and date, on a memorandum book. He must be worth nearly a million dollars from his last statement. The last item he was examined about was one of $119,000 for building a bridge for Dick Connolly on Fifth avenue, of which he received $74,000 for labor and materials. He never, to his recollection, told the grand jury that he received a cent improperly from Tweed.

Various receipts passed to Tweed by Garvey for sums ranging from $20,000 to $30,000 during 1868 and 1870 were put in by the defence as part of the proof that what Garvey represents as a margin allowed him by Tweed on bills against the city were really paid directly by Tweed himself, and not by the city.

The cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

S. N. PIKE'S WILL.

The estate of the late S. N. Pike, of Cincinnati, is sworn to in the petition for the probate of the will as being worth two million five hundred thousand dollars. By the will, after providing liberally for the widow, the property is devised to be divided equally between the four surviving children, one son and three daughters, two of whom are minors. The only bequests made are $1,000 a year for life to his brother, S. M. Pike, and a debt of $1,500 to another brother, Henry Pike. The executors named in the instrument are Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, Ohio, Emanuel J. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, James Tilley, of New York, and William R. Williamson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The subscribing witnesses are W. G. Gholson and Chas. W. Spooner. The names of the witnesses are given without the reading, contrary to the laws of this State. The return day for probate was Saturday last, but owing to the fact that one of the witnesses has died since its execution and the other is in Europe, where a commission will be sent to take his deposition, some delay will necessarily ensue before the will will be admitted to proof and record.

EXCEPTIONS IN STOKES' CASE.

The counsel for Stokes, in pressing for a new trial, will rely upon the fact that two of the jurors went outside of the Court for evidence, one having examined the ladies' staircase at the Grand Central Hotel, and another having examined the pistols at the gunsmith's to see whether a four round be distinguished from a six barreled pistol. An affidavit is also to be embodied in the bill of exceptions that before the trial one of the jurors said Stokes ought to hang anyhow, and another that if he were on the jury he would hang him (Stokes) anyhow.

LIQUOR DISTILLERS ARRESTED.

Eight liquor distillers were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for violating the excise law.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The schooner Henrietta, formerly Bennett's yacht, was lost on the 16th ult. She was driven ashore near Honduras, and totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

LISBON, January 20.—The steamships Malta, Parthia, Baltic, Nevada and Harmonia have arrived out.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Reports on the Boston Relief Bill—Amending the Bankrupt Law—The New Steam War Vessels—Reimbursing Members for Expenses in Contesting Seats—Petition for Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1873.

SENATE.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of Wendell Phillips and others for a prohibitory liquor law.

THE BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a majority report adverse to the bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire.

Mr. EDWARDS, for himself, submitted a minority report in favor of the bill. Both were ordered printed.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely several bills to amend the bankrupt law. The Committee, he said, did not mean to express any opinion upon the merits of these bills, but reported them adversely because they would probably be superseded by a new bill on the subject.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported a new bill in relation to the bankrupt law. The bill repeals the bankruptcy act of March 2d, 1867, and all supplementary and amendatory acts, said repeal to take effect on the first day of next July, provided that this repeal shall not in any way affect any proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before the first day of next July.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Attorney General to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, the operations of the Department of Justice for the past fiscal year, together with such information touching the operations of the present year as may be available.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Fixing $2.50 as the minimum price at which the Government shall sell all lands remain ing to the United States within the limits of grants for rail or wagon roads, excepting lands within indemnity limits and claims of pre-emption settlers and the privileges accorded by existing homestead laws to soldiers and sailors.

By Mr. ANTHONY, directing the Postmaster General, with due regard to the interest of the contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after sixty days' public notice, for carrying mails between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand, touching at the Sandwich and Navigator Islands, the service to be performed monthly for ten years from July 1, 1874, in first class American clipper-built steamships, of not less than 2,000 tons burthen, and at a compensation not exceeding $225,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

COST AND VALUE OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to inquire into and report to the Senate as soon as practicable the cost of the lines in operation and the present market value of existing telegraph lines now in successful operation within the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them.

Mr. CONKLING said he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, and it was laid over.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate information as to the condition of the business of the Department of Customs, the amount of force employed, and what increase is necessary to put the business and accounts of the department in proper condition.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the House amendment to the bill fixing the time for the beginning of the annual session of the United States Supreme Court was concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

NEW STEAM WAR VESSELS.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the House bill to authorize the construction of six cruisers for war. The amendment reported by the Naval Committee is to increase the number to ten.

Mr. Cragin stated briefly the condition of the navy, and argued that more naval vessels were required by the best interests of the country.

Mr. HAMILTON (Maryland) opposed the bill. He read a statement of the number of war vessels now in commission, and argued that there was no necessity for an increase.

Mr. COLE thought that six additional vessels would be enough, and that there was greater need for legislation to promote our commerce than to increase our navy.

Messrs. Stewart, Stockton, Morrill (Maine) and Bayard advocated the bill. Pending action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for bringing suits for claims against the United States in United States Circuit Courts.

For the distribution of the Geneva award.

By Mr. VOORHEES, organizing the Indian Territory of Oklahoma.

By Mr. GAGE, to repeal the law taxing deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. SPEER, to fix the date of the death of soldiers not heard from.

By Mr. BURR, making liquorice, &c., used in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, free of duty.

REIMBURSING MEMBERS.

The call of States for bills being concluded,

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution to pay to members who have contested seats as a result of contested elections, the sums necessarily expended in the contest for seats, whether they had been contestants or contestees. Adopted—yeas 93, nays 74.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 88—in the midst of some excitement arising out of a statement made by Mr. COBB, of Indiana, that several members who were directly interested had voted. It turned out, however, that all those members whom he had alluded to either had not voted or were not immediately interested, with the exception of two, who thereupon withdrew their votes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), to publish pretended counterfeiters of United States currency and coin.

By Mr. COBURN, to provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

INTERNAL WATER COMMUNICATION.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, it was ordered, by a vote of 146 to 30, that on the 12th of February the Committee on Commerce shall be authorized to report a bill relating to the lines of internal water communication.

PAYING SOUTHERN CENSUS TAKERS.

Mr. YOUNG (Georgia) introduced and the House passed, under a suspension of the rules, a bill to pay what is due to the census takers of 1850 residing in South Carolina, to whose payment was withheld on account of the war or on account of their disloyalty.

THE GOAT ISLAND BILL.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution alleging, in a very long preamble, that the Goat Island bill passed by the House at its last session was passed under various misapprehensions, and requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House. Negatived—yeas 94, nays 76—less than two thirds in the affirmative.

THANKS TO SAILORS.

Mr. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS (New York) introduced a concurrent resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, of the revenue-cutter Gallatin, and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving forty-two lives and recovering seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer Metis in Long Island Sound on the 31st of August, 1872. Passed.

BUSINESS OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. COBURN the business of the Military Committee was made the special order for the 19th of February.

BANKRUPT LAW REPEALED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the Act of June, 1872, amending the bankrupt act, to make the exemptions under it the same as allowed in the various States.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wis.) moved as a substitute therefor repealing the bankrupt law entirely. Carried—129 to 60—and under a suspension of the rules the repealing law was passed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a resolution of the National Women's Suffrage Association and a petition of 5,000 citizens, asking Congress to appropriate legislation, to protect women citizens in the several States of the Union in their right to vote.

Adjourned.

RAILROADS.

Toledo, Wabash & Western.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad to-day authorized the issue of five millions dollars worth of mortgage bonds, to run thirty years and bear seven per cent. gold interest, and to be used to purchase steel rail and additionally equip the road. The work is expected to last two or three years.

CONSOLIDATION.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The New York, Boston & Northern Railroad Company and the Harlem Extension Company voted to-day to consolidate as the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad. George H. Brown was chosen President, John A. Hoyt Vice President, and a full list of directors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 21.—The Council of this city, after a protracted session, has at half-past one this afternoon passed the ordinances subscribing $250,000 to the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company and $300,000 to the bridge.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Nominations for United States Senator.

BILL SIGNED FOR THE INCREASE OF THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Preparations for the Governor's Inauguration.

ARRIVAL OF NUMEROUS DELEGATIONS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1873.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The streets of Harrisburg are lively to-night with bands of music, including the Marine Band of Washington, and civil and military delegations here to attend the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

COLD WEATHER.

There is a foot of snow on the ground, and the cold weather will cut the out-door services short.

HOTELS OVERFLOWING.

The hotels are overflowing. Some delegations are quartered at the Capitol and private houses. The prospects are that the crowd to-morrow will be immense, generally from the eastern part of the State. Norristown, Hartranft's home, sends one military and two fire companies.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR.

At the session of the Legislature to-night, tellers were appointed and candidates nominated for the election of Senator to-morrow.

In the Senate Mr. Graham nominated Cameron; Pettrikin, W. A. Wallace; Collins, Hendrick B. Wright.

In the House Black nominated Cameron; Latta, W. A. Wallace; Dailey, Henry M. Phillips, of Philadelphia; Brockway, Hendrick B. Wright, and Josephs, Samuel J. Randall.

The Democracy will hold a caucus to-morrow morning.

READING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The House to-night commenced to read Geary's annual message, and got through the first paragraph, when the two houses went into joint convention to draw a committee on the contested judgeship of Miller against Roberts, from the Seventh Judicial district. Thirteen Republicans were drawn as the committee. After this the House again tackled the message.

PENNSYLVANIANS AT THE INAUGURATION.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association to-night adopted a resolution to participate in a body in the inauguration ceremonies, and invite all political organizations in the State to attend; also to tender a banquet to Simon Cameron upon his re-election to the Senate, to be held in this city. Officers of the State Committee are to be invited.

HARTRANFT'S CABINET.

Quay will be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Hartranft said this morning that he had not determined who he would appoint Attorney General. It will be either Dimmick, of Wayne, or Armstrong, both of the Constitutional Convention. ARCTIC.

The Gubernatorial Inauguration To-Day.

THE STREETS CROWDED WITH BANDS AND MILITARY.

The Hotels Overflowing with Visitors.

SALARIES OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1873.

The Senate met at seven o'clock.

NOMINATIONS FOR U. S. SENATOR.

On motion of Mr. BUTAN, the rules were suspended for the purpose of going to the nomination for United States Senator.

Mr. GRAHAM nominated Hon. Simon Cameron; Mr. PETRIKIN, William A. Wallace; Mr. COLINS, Hendrick B. Wright.

Mr. McClure was not ready, as the Liberal Republican caucus had not met.

Mr. Humphreys was named teller on behalf of the Senate.

MILITARY.

General Provost was unanimously confirmed as Major General of the first division of Pennsylvania Militia.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor sent in a message that he had signed the bill for the increase of his salary.

COMPENSATION FOR ADDITIONAL LABOR.

Mr. BUTAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the clerks and other officers employed by any committee, if officers of either House, shall only receive compensation when the additional labor is great, and if not, the officers shall be paid pro rata as such.

HOUSE.

CENTENNIAL.

The resolution continuing Governor Geary as a member of the Centennial Committee was passed unanimously.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate met in joint session in the House of Representatives to draw a committe in the contested case of Judge of Bucks and Montgomery counties.

The following were the committee drawn: Senators Maclay, Strong, Warfel and Weakley; Representatives Brown, Burkholder, McClymick, Mahon, Mitchell, Myers, Sample, Shortt and Kaufman—all Republicans.

READING OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Out of respect to Gov. Geary, his message was read.

PETITION FOR CONTEST WITHDRAWN.

The petition contesting the seat of Tillermary by McGowan was withdrawn.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS.

The following organizations have arrived in town to-day for the purpose of participating in the inauguration ceremonies: Cameron Club of Philadelphia, one hundred strong, Senator Alexander, Marshal; Hartranft Club, Wm. B. Mann, President; Veteran Club, Philadelphia, and the State Fencibles, Captain W. Ryan. There is not room in the hotels for one-fourth of the visitors. The demonstration to-morrow bids fair to be the grandest display that has taken place in Harrisburg. There are a good many prominent Pittsburghers in town. The Rev. Charles Avery Homes, pastor of an M. E. Church of Allegheny, has been selected to officiate to-morrow.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The following is the full text of the act relating to Allegheny county officers' salaries, presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Ballantine, and to which reference has been heretofore made:

An Act equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing compensation of the several officers of Allegheny county and clerks to same:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, salaries payable to the different officers of Allegheny county and their clerks, shall be payable monthly; and the salaries of all the clerks in the different county offices shall be fixed in like manner as is specified in section nine of an act approved the sixth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled an act relating to the fees, salaries and duties of certain county officers in Allegheny county.

SEC. 2. The allowance of twenty-five (25) hundred dollars to the Treasurer of Allegheny county for hire, contained in section nine (9) of an act entitled An act supplementary to an act, relating to the County Treasurer, and prescribing further duties in Allegheny county, approved the eleventh day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts not in conformity with this act be and they are hereby repealed.

PETROLIA CITY, PA.

A Large Oil Strike—Well Flowing Over One Hundred and Fifty Barrels a Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PETROLIA, PA., January 20, 1873.

The well owned by C. D. Lewis and others, of Pittsburgh, struck the third sand rock on Saturday evening. The oil was thrown over the derrick, and the well is now flowing one hundred and fifty barrels per day. G. B.

THE CAPITAL.

Our Customs Revenue.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Tax on Savings Deposit.

MORE NAVAL SHIPS.

An Opinion on the Currency Question.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

THE BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

The Majority and Minority Reports.

THE KANSAS ELECTION BRIBERY

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1873.

OUR CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following is an extract from a letter from Hon. W. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, just transmitted by Secretary Boutwell to Hon. J. A. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations:

"The money value of the transactions of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $245,070,233.26. The average number of clerks employed was 25, thus making the amount of accounting for each clerk the entire force of this office nearly ten millions of dollars. When the nature of the accounts upon which these clerks are engaged is considered, being generally made up of a great number of vouchers for small sums, and that large amounts may be saved or lost to the Government by critical examination of the want of it, and, taking into consideration the usual thirty days in a year to each clerk, with occasional and necessary absence by sickness or otherwise, and that only some eighteen of the above number are directly engaged in the examination of accounts, the remainder being copyists, recorders, &c., the average of work to each clerk is largely in excess of what might be supposed from a statement of the aggregate. There is no synopsis or digest of the letters and decisions of this office since its establishment in 1849, thus making it almost impossible, except by personal recollection, to refer to past decisions. Many complaints are made of the delay in settling accounts, especially of collectors out of office, these latter often involving many legal points, and by prompt action on which money may be often saved to the Government. The records of the office should show all transactions in such manner that any information required may be at once furnished in a complete form, which is not the case at this time. Such acts would do much to relieve the labor which this office labors. The force employed is totally inadequate to remedy these faults, being hardly able to keep up with the constantly increasing current work. I am constrained therefore most urgently press the necessity for an increase of the force now authorized by law, and suggest the following additions as the least possible with which to keep this office in a state of tolerable efficiency:

Two clerks of the fourth class.
Two clerks of the third class.
Three clerks of the second class.
Three clerks of the first class.
One assistant messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. HAINES,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell's letter of transmittal contains the following endorsement:

I fully concur with the Commissioner in his recommendations. The work of his office is very important, and this additional force will enable the Commissioner to do the business much more thoroughly than he is now able to do with the limited force at his command.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MORE NAVAL SHIPS.

The efforts of the Secretary of the Navy to get additional naval ships at last looks as if they would prove successful. Mr. Cragin, the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, intends to push the bill for ten additional ships until it becomes a law, and he feels confident that it will become so the present session. The Secretary of the Navy wants two or three of them to be built of iron, but it is not certain whether this will be done. The knowledge of the committees is to the effect that iron ships of two or three thousand tons would four very speedily, and therefore they are not as desirable as others. Though such a ship would not violate the letter of the constitution, it is equally clear that it does not violate its spirit, which, as we have seen, was to prevent the oppression of a particular State for the benefit of others. It would not be proper to grant bounties, general welfare required it, from allowing all citizens of the country to bring in goods in aid of some special object which happened to be attainable by their use in a particular place.

The minority cite many acts of Congress relating to the import duties in conformity with the foregoing construction of the Constitution, the essential idea being that the test of uniformity of the operation of the tax laid by the applicable rule to a particular thing upon which the duty or impost is laid in a given case named in the law without looking to the fact that its ultimate effect is to produce the same duty in one whole or indirectly or incidentally works a benefit to a particular town or a particular State.

The minority say the report of the majority treats the bill in question as if it were a bill declaring that all goods, &c., imported into Boston have a drawback, which is not the case, and therefore the argument brought against such a proposition has no application to the present bill.

KANSAS ELECTION BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections investigating the case of Senator Caldwell met at one o'clock, and discussed the propriety of forcing the production of a private letter between Governor Carney and ex-Congressman Clarke.

Senator Trumbull said that the case of Senator Caldwell was being investigated, and not the witnesses, Carney and Clarke. He therefore was opposed to forcing the production of private letters between them.

Senator Armstrong concurred, but after some discussion, the room was cleared to consider the matter secretly. The room was re-opened, and Senator Harlan declined that the letter must be produced. If detailed corrupt bargains in Caldwell's election, and closed with an expression that an investigation should be made. The defence attempted to show a difference between the statements in the letter and in the sworn statements, but failed. A long and tedious cross-examination, however, was only confirmatory of the testimony already disclosed, that a great deal of money changed hands at the election before the investigation.

CORBIN MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee resumed its investigation this forenoon. General Banks took a seat with the committee for the first time.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Credit Mobilier, testified that he knew shares were put into the hands of Messrs. Durant and Ames to fulfill previous contracts; didn't remember the names; Mr. Ames informed him of the shares he had under obligations to. Some allusion was made to Congressmen, but don't remember the names; think Ames mentioned James Brooks; witness came to him, saying he received one hundred shares from Durant, and under the rule was entitled to fifty shares additional, which were finally made over to Nelson, son-in-law of Brooks; at the same time Nelson borrowed $5,000 of him (Dillon) to pay for them.

In the Wilson investigation this morning the committee consumed much time in arranging the examination of E. H. Rollins, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who was present with two large trunks full of books belonging to that company.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh winds, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—The Fusion Legislature ballot for Senator was unsuccessful. In the Kellogg Legislature (Senate) Messrs. Jenks, Swords and Worrall, who withdrew on the 10th, taking seats with the Fusionists, were expelled. Resolutions introduced expelling nine members of the House on similar grounds were postponed till to-morrow.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 20.—The only new facts developed in the Wharton trial to-day were in the testimony of Mrs. Charles Frick, a sister-in-law of Vanness, who testified to having tasted milk on a Sunday afternoon, the 25th of June, which was brought from a refrigerator in Mrs. Wharton's cellar, to be given to Vanness. The milk, she said, was bitter, and was as bitter as gall. Mrs. Wharton then brought fresh milk, which witness tasted, and found sweet. About twenty minutes afterwards witness was taken suddenly very sick with retching, extreme nausea and vomiting, and called in a physician. Mrs. Wharton came in where she was, and assured her there was nothing in the milk, as she tasted it herself.

Meeting of Centennial Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—A meeting was held to-day of the Centennial Committee of citizens, in conjunction with the chairmen of various trades committees. Ex-Mayor Fox presided. The sum of $20,000 was pledged at the meeting.

THE OLD WORLD.

WEST INDIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

HAVANA, January 19.—Government advices deny that any filibustering expedition from San Domingo has landed at Caney. The Cubans, nevertheless, assert that their friends in the interior have received a fresh supply of war material. The Captain General has been authorized to purchase a large quantity of rifles in the United States. Political aspects are assuming a more threatening attitude.

It is reported that a large expedition of friends of the Cuban revolutionists with arms and ammunition had landed safely near Guantanamo.

REFORMS IN PORTO RICO POSTPONED.

HAVANA, January 17.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 12th inst. state that the inauguration of the new municipal reform laws for that island has been postponed by order of the Spanish Government. It was reported that the Government would also postpone the date for carrying into effect the proposed division of the civil and military power, and that the military authorities would continue to control civil affairs the same as heretofore.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FUNERAL SERMON ON NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 20.—There was a large number of visitors at Chiselhurst yesterday to hear preached the funeral sermon of the late Napoleon. Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice sent flowers to be placed on the tomb.

The Prince Imperial is soon to return to school at Woolwich.

OBITUARY.

Baptiste Wriothesley Noel, a well known English theologian, is dead.

THE PROPOSED SAMANA BAY LEASE.

LONDON, January 20.—The *Daily News* says of the lease of Samana Bay to an American company that it is not likely to give rise to any diplomatic complication, but the wholesomeness of this tendency to acquire territory beyond continental limits is doubtful. The United States present the spectacle of communities maintaining liberty and order by the exercise of absolute self-government. Therefore the union is strong and respected.

FRANCE.

"O, UNCLE SAM."

PARIS, January 20.—The play to which the attention of the Military Governor was called by the censors is "O, Uncle Sam," by M. Sardon. Washburne, the American Minister, disavows any action or intention on his part to interfere with the production of the play on the stage.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smith field Street.

JONAH KING, ... S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, our annum $10 00
One " 6 months 5 00
One " 3 months 2 50
One " 1 month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscription $1 50
Clubs of five 7 50
Clubs of fifteen 15 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

THE telegraph has already announced the death of England's last great novelist—Bulwer.

SENATORS-elect Bogy of Missouri and Dorsey of Arkansas are both said to be strong tariff advocates.

THE purchase or lease of the Bay of Samana, San Domingo, by a party of American capitalists, appears to have settled the question of annexation for the present. All that this country wanted in that quarter was the harbor, and that has been acquired by peaceful purchase. The next stir will be with reference to Cuba.

MAYOR MEDILL, of Chicago, formerly editor of the *Tribune* of that city, and a prominent member of the Western Associated Press, has written a strong letter in favor of the Government purchasing the telegraph lines of the country. He thinks that such a step will secure greater facilities, remove monopoly and tend to largely cheapen the rates of telegraphing and therefore bring the wires into more general use. This appears to be the opinion of all disinterested and impartial minds.

S. W. DORSEY, the newly elected United States Senator from Arkansas, is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio. He was a captain of artillery from the latter State in the late war, afterwards was engaged in the manufacture of iron at Sandusky, and subsequently settled in Helena, Arkansas. He is at present the efficient President of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and is represented to be a young man of good character and fair ability.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says with reference to the tariff:

There have been introduced in the House, since the opening of the present session, several measures looking to changes in the tariff, chiefly for reductions of duties, and they have all been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That body a few days ago empowered a sub-committee to decide whether at this time there should be any changes in the tariff and tax bills considered, and the sub-committee has reported against taking up any measures on those subjects. This report is regarded at Washington as an indication that the Committee of Ways and Means will not at this session report any bill changing the tariff, and as barely six weeks of the session remain, it is impossible that any tariff bills that may be hereafter introduced will pass Congress. As matters now stand, the new Congress will not meet until December; so that the country may regard it as tolerably well settled that the tariff will remain as it is for a twelvemonth.

WE almost feel like holding our breath as we read that the "celebrated newspaper syndicate," consisting of Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Henry Watterson, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Horace White, Chicago *Tribune*; Sam Bowles, Springfield *Republican*, and Whitelaw Reid, N. Y. *Tribune*, is to meet shortly at New York for the purpose of discussing politics, past, present and future. If they do not exercise any greater influence hereafter in the politics of the country than they did in the last Presidential canvass, we shall think it is owing to the fact that John W. Forney is not of their number. He ought to join this syndicate; then it could defy the very lightning itself. When the above named gentlemen determine the future policy to be adopted, we hope they will let all the small fry of newspaperdom know, in order that they may prepare for the coming storm. In the meantime, we shall anxiously wait and look for ominous signs in the heavens.

DR. LIVINGSTONE having received the supplies sent to him by Mr. Stanley, is again on his tour of discovery as to the source of the great river of Africa. We shall doubtless from time to time again be notified of his approach to the classic Ujiji, and of his wonderful exploits and discoveries. The Viceroy of Egypt, jealous of the power of England, and fearing that she will be laying claim to the country explored by her great traveler, has sent out two expeditions of five thousand men each, with camels, sloops, portable boats, etc., the first one under the celebrated Sir Samuel Baker. The intention of the Viceroy is to annex all the interior lands of Africa found to be watered by the Nile to Egypt, and thus head England off in any similar attempt. The second expedition is to relieve the first, and keep up a line of communication with the coast in order to secure the safety of all. Among all these attempts Central Africa stands a good chance of hereafter being written down on the maps as something more than an unexplored region.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* again wails out its stereotyped cry on the coal question, as follows:

"So severe have been our experiences for the past three years that a sense of desperation ought by this time to move the whole community, and such steps be taken as will place us permanently in a position of independence of particular sources of supply and of special means of transportation. Competition can, and ought to be, enforced.

"So frequently have we said about this same thing that the subject may seem to some a hackneyed and threadbare one; but there cannot perhaps be better service done than to keep it prominently before the public and to give conspicuity to every plan of relief proposed."

What has become of the project of buying up the coal lands near Pittsburgh and holding their precious contents for the use of Cincinnatians? Come up and buy the lands, float your own coal, and become at once a "bloated coal king." What is the use looking after the thin strata of coal in West Virginia? Come to the fountain head at once.

IF ALL the charges of bribery and corruption now made against Senators and members of Congress should turn out to be true, good citizens might well begin to entertain misgivings of the future of the Republic. But we are slow to accept as fact the many stories now afloat of this one and that one of both political parties, and shall continue to hold them pure and innocent until proven guilty beyond a doubt. We have full faith in the integrity of our national representative bodies as a whole, and look for prompt measures to be adopted in the case of every member tried carefully in the balance and found wanting. At this time charges of corruption are standing in the cases of some four or five of our Senators who are alleged to have procured their election through bribery of the members of their State Legislatures, and one of these—Caldwell, of Kansas—appears to be guilty, if the sworn testimony of sundry persons can be relied on. We hope an example will not only be made of this man, should the evidence of his guilt not be disproved, but that further investigation will be had into the charges against all others, to the end that the United States Senate shall be thoroughly purged of every semblance of corruption. It has lately grown to be a too common charge that every Senator elect has procured his seat through purchase, and it is high time that these charges be looked into in order to acquit the innocent as well as to punish the guilty. The Senate is too sacred a place to permit of even a suspicion to rest upon its character, or any of its members, and the public demand an open and complete scrutiny. Let us again exalt it to the high place in the confidence of the people from which it has temporarily fallen, and let none enter there, except as the honorably chosen representatives of the States and the people.

A MYSTERY.

A murder has been recently committed in London which resembles in many ways the assassination of old Benjamin Nathan, the millionaire, in New York, a year or so ago. The mystery of the latter, so far baffling all the arts of the shrewdest detectives, and covering the murderer from public view, is fully as deep, dark and unfathomable in the case referred to. A woman of questionable character, living in a respectable neighborhood, retired to rest at the usual hour, after first conversing with her landlady and paying the rent of her lodgings then due. In the early dawn a man was seen to emerge from the house and enter a milk shop on the opposite side of the street, when, as if deaf and dumb, he wrote on a piece of paper, "a glass of milk, if you please," and after drinking it disappeared. The landlady, toward noon, went to the bed chamber of her boarder, and after gaining admission by force, there found the unfortunate woman quite dead and cold, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Not a particle of blood, nor any traces of an angry scuffle, could be found about the room, and the body lay as placid and undisturbed on the bed as if the woman were asleep. On the previous night, before retiring, the deceased appeared to be in fine spirits, and made no sign to indicate that trouble of any kind was expected. She is represented to have been a person of great beauty and attractiveness, who was, so far as known, without an enemy in the world. Her purse, with the change given her the night before by the landlady, was missing when the murder was discovered. It is surmised that the man who bought the glass of milk is the guilty and cowardly assassin, but the absence of all motive and kind, loving disposition of the murdered woman, make the affair wholly inexplicable. That she could have taken her own life is not possible, as no traces of a knife or other instrument could be found in the room. Her door being locked from the inside, tends to disturb all theory that any one could have committed the murder and afterwards made his escape, except out of the third story windows. A dark mystery surrounds the case, which will probably never be unravelled, unless an accusing conscience shall one day force a confession of as foul and inhuman a murder as was ever committed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

There are many persons who favor an amendment permitting a direct vote by the people at the Presidential elections, but would confine the expression within State lines, in order that "state rights might be preserved intact." We would ask in such a case, what would be gained by the change? Merely the doing away with the unnecessary and to many incomprehensible Electoral College, while a good thing in itself, would not touch the real difficulty of the present system. They are opposed to a general vote of all the States, without regard to State lines, giving the office to the man who receives a majority of all the votes cast. They argue that such a law would add to the temptation to cast fraudulent votes, and greatly tend in the larger States to control the rest by their better facilities to cast any required quantity of ballots. We cannot see the force of the objection, nor perceive what greater inducements will be afforded by the new system for casting illegal votes over those of the present unfair and cumbersome plan.

If we comprehend the object to be gained by adopting the plan of counting the whole vote of all the States, it is in order to give to the larger States their proper and just power in deciding who shall be President of the whole country. For example, Pennsylvania might give to a candidate 137,090 majority, whilst New York might give to his opponent barely 137 majority, and yet on the plan of our neighbor, as under the present one, the former State could give to its candidate but 29 votes, whilst the latter could give to its favorite 33 votes. Under the proposed plan of counting all the votes, regardless of State lines, Pennsylvania's candidate, as above, would have received the vote of both States, by virtue of his receiving the larger vote of both people. We have been under the impression all along that the main idea in asking a change from the present system was the manifestly just one of giving to a candidate the full benefit of the votes of all his friends cast in all the States, and in this way, any unfairness and fraud that might occur in one State would be overcome by the entire verdict of the people. It is, in a word, to give to the larger States the preponderating power that properly belongs to them, under our republican system of government, by virtue of their greater population, wealth and interest. As it is now, Delaware casts as many Senatorial representative votes in her electoral college as does this State or New York, and we would ask wherein lies the justice of it? It might be replied that Delaware is equally powerful in the Senate with Pennsylvania, and the same principle that gives her that force, viz., her sovereign capacity as a Commonwealth, also applies or should apply to the selection of a Chief Executive. But we deny this, and hold that the case is different. In the one case Delaware is entitled as a sovereign State to equal representation in that branch of the government which represents distinctively the State Governments, whilst her power is limited in the popular branch to her population. But in the selection of a President for all the people, State lines practically ought to have nothing to do with it, and the people, not the States, be left to decide the matter. This is our view of the question, and the sooner it shall be determined to allow the people to vote directly for the Presidential candidates, the majority of all the people of all the States deciding who shall hold that responsible and honorable position, the better it will be for the whole country, and the less opportunity will be given for a manipulation within State lines, such as we have too often seen. The mixing up of the Presidential question with State affairs, and the cry that it will be necessary to vote for a certain State ticket in order to carry the National candidates will be wholly done away with. All necessary laws to prevent fraud and illegal voting can be easily adopted and enforced, so that the full and fair expression of all the people can be obtained, and the trickery and dishonesty possible under the present system will be wholly avoided.

Soil for Floriculture.

Most flowers, if not all, succeed best sandy loam, made rich by the addition of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Such a soil, thus prepared, will not become hard or baked, but will remain loose and porous. It will not only afford the small and tender plants chance for existence, but it will also enable them to perfect themselves with vigor and beauty. If your garden is composed of a stiff, heavy soil, a good dressing of sand and manure will assist it wonderfully in the way of plant development; and some of the most delicate plants that would not succeed at all in such soil, in its unimproved condition, will, after such preparation, flourish in the most satisfactory manner. A heavy soil is greatly benefited by being roughly spaded up in the fall, and remaining in that condition through the winter. In all cases, before sowing the seed, it is of the utmost importance that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized. This important part should never be overlooked.

The Home of Some Farmers.

Of all the dreary places, says Colonel Curtis, deliver me from the farm houses which many people call home. Bars for a front gate, chickens wallowing before the door, pig-pens elbowing the house in the rear, scraggy trees never cared for, or no trees at all, no cheering shrubs, no neatness, no trimness. And yet a lawn and trees and a neat walk and a pleasant fence don't cost a great deal. They can be secured little by little, at odd times, and the expense hardly felt. And if the time comes when it is best to sell the farm, $50 so invested will often bring $500.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE last legacy from England is £20,000 to a Kansas City confectioner.

A LOWELL Lothario is threatened with six simultaneous suits for breach of promise.

THE English houses of parliament cover eight acres, and have 1,100 apartments and two miles of corridors. The cost of the building was £2,000,000.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Bremen for the United States last year was 80,000. The emigrants from Hamburg during the same time reached the unprecedented figure of 59,000.

THE mountains of Montgomery county, Md., are to be bored by gold-seekers. The discovery of a few specimens of gold has set the country in a fever, and property is going up like an exploded steamboat boiler.

A GENTLEMAN named Greenleaf G. Wade has sued the Geneva Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee for $20,000, because the latter owned a steam kettle, small boiler, that exploded in 1866 and scalded the aforesaid Wade.

CHISELHURST, famous as the spot where Louis Napoleon found refuge after his downfall, and where he died, is a parish in the county of Kent, eleven miles southeast from London. William Camden, the famous British antiquarian, died within its boundaries.

A WILLIAMSTOWN, VT., man wants a wife. She must be short, thick-set, with curly hair and keen, black eyes. Her age I am not so particular about, say anywhere from thirty-five to forty. He won't mind his wife. There isn't a single woman in Vermont thirty-five years old.

THE Vanderspiegel family of Bennington Center, boast a snuff-box one hundred and twenty-five years old. It contains thirty-dollars in gold, the representative value of which, at compound interest for the time it has lain in the box, is $190,000. A pinch of snuff from a $190,000 snuff-box is a rare luxury.

THE epitaphs of Dakota papers are most pathetic. Jim Barrett had been shoveling snow, from which he caught a bad cold, which turned into fever. The fever settled Jim's mundane affairs, and a local paper says most affectingly, in his obituary, "He won't have to shovel snow in the country he has gone to."

A WOMAN named Madame Bauer, or Anna Hezzer, was arrested in Geneva, Switzerland, last month, for having in her possession the silver plate that was stolen from the palace of the Legion of Honor during the Commune. She declared she had got the articles from Henri Rochefort. She was delivered up to the French authorities.

CONCANNON government patronage of art. George Catlin said just before his death: "I have worked for the literature and glory of this nation more than forty years, and I cannot get a member of Congress to let me show him my work. But they vote $19,000 to young Moran for his daub of scenery which I beheld before he was born."

A MISERABLE English charwoman has had the audacity to call the Earl of Winchelsea to Court for debt, and his lordship treated the matter with contempt. An execution was issued against his goods and chattels. The officer with the writ was resisted by a legion of flunkeys whom he first whipped and then sued. The charwoman got her money.

A DOZEN Memphis colored men had a lively quarrel the other night over a pocket-book containing $100, which one of them had contrived to steal. In the struggle the pocket-book was dropped, and was carried into a church by a dog who found it. He was followed by all the combatants and the prayer-meeting which was going on broke up suddenly, the lights being put out, and the contribution box stolen. A Memphis paper considers this "the most demoralizing event of the season."

THE heaviest corn crop ever grown in the United States was that of last year, which the Agricultural Report states at the huge total of 1,190,000,000 bushels. Not only is this the largest crop but it is said to be corn of better quality and of greater intrinsic value than usual. Iowa was the banner corn growing State, her average being nearly forty one bushels per acre. Unfortunately for some of those who would like to have the Iowa corn, it takes the price of four bushels of said corn to get one bushel to the Atlantic markets. This is one of the reasons why some people are demanding cheaper transportation between the West and the East.

WE read of an elopement remarkable for some of its particulars, which has just agitated Newton, Mass. A young married man named Train had in his employ a young woman, Miss Norris, with whom he fell in love. The pair determined to elope during the absence of Mrs. Train. The trunks were nearly packed; the carriage was at the door; everything, in short, was about ready for the guilty flight, when, in the most provoking manner, the injured wife made her appearance. But the wicked husband was equal to the emergency. He unblushingly avowed his purpose of flying with Miss Norris, and, in order to make things pleasant, locked his wife up until he had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove away to the station, and thence vanished into infinite space, with a good deal of borrowed money. The last mentioned fact has stimulated pursuit, and there is some hope that Train may be caught and served as he served his unfortunate wife. Such is the story as we find it, and an odd one it is. We have heard of locking up to prevent an elopement, but never before of a locking up to promote one.

STATE NEWS.

A FIRE occurred in the house of George W. Cover, of Monroe, Fayette county, last Monday night, early in the evening, which destroyed a considerable quantity of household goods, and burned the floor out of one of the rooms and one end of the building.

WILLIAM BUSH, a resident of Oliver township, Jefferson county, fell from the loft, lighting upon the barn floor, on Friday of last week, fracturing his skull, from which death ensued about twenty-four hours afterward. Mr. Bush was about fifty years old, and an old resident of Oliver township.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says an extraordinary case of a child being very nearly buried alive has lately come under our notice. Here is the mother's story: When the child was young he was very sickly, and continued so for some time. During this sickness they supposed the child dead, three different times, and, according to custom, had his grave dug three times. Every time the child came to, and now is a hearty looking lad.

MR. JOHN MCINTOSH, of Washington township, Jefferson county, closed a most eventful life on Saturday, December 28th, 1872, in his 78th year. He was the first settler in the Beechwoods district, having carried his provisions and outfit to his present property from Luthersburg over an unbroken path upon his back, sleeping upon the snow until his first rude shanty was erected. He lived to see the forest disappear and his neighborhood become one of the most prosperous in all the surrounding country.

A MAN named Vaughn and a woman named Kuhn, both of Altoona, have got themselves into the Hollidaysburg jail on charges of adultery and deception, preferred by their respective partners in wedlock, simply because they mistook each other for man and wife about a month and a half ago, and went all the way to Philadelphia, where they boarded and lodged together until Vaughn's watch, coat and last shirt and nearly all the wearing apparel of his festive companion, who, by the way, took an infant in arms with her, had been pawned to liquidate their current expenses.

JOHN MALONE, one of the prisoners confined in the jail at Butler, on last Thursday night made an attempt to escape therefrom. He succeeded in getting up through and on the roof, as other prisoners have done. It seems he used a kind of rope, made of the bed clothing. But in the attempt to get from the roof of the building, the rope broke, or by some means he fell a distance of about *twenty-five feet*, and is reversely injured; a leg being badly broken. As soon as found he was taken into the Sheriff's house, a doctor sent for, and every care taken of him possible. Malone looks to be a man of near sixty years of age, is heavy set, and, from the distance he fell, the wonder is he was not killed.—*Butler Citizen.*

THE St. Mary's *Gazette* of the 9th says: "On Sunday evening last our citizens were called upon to witness a most horrible scene. About half-past nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded on our streets, caused by the fiery flames issuing from a tenement house belonging to Mr. Joseph Wilhelm, and occupied by a woman named Julia Buckley. Our citizens generally rushed to the scene of the fire. The first person who arrived on the ground found the woman on the outside of the building, having, it is supposed, just returned home. She informed the people that her three children were in the burning building. The door was immediately broken open, when the flames and smoke burst out in all its fury, and drove the would-be rescuers of the children back. They then went to the rear of the house and cut a hole through the weather-boarding, and the fire-looks attempted the rescue of the bodies of the children, who were now almost literally consumed by the fire. They succeeded in dragging out the remains of one of the children, the other two being so nearly consumed that the hook would take no hold on the body. They were entirely consumed; not even a bone remained.

PERSONAL.

ELLEN T. HAMMOND, M. D., has opened her office in Hartford, Conn.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI-CALV made $7,500 by her benefit in Moscow.

THE King of Burmah has ordered his embassy to remain another six months in England.

PRINCE OBIENOTITSCH is the alias of a Constantinopolitan defaulter who has walked off with $100,000.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, the Prothonotary of Tioga county, Pa., has retired after holding the office for thirty-three years.

LYDIA THOMPSON has reason to cherish kindly feelings toward Memphis. She makes more money there than anywhere else.

THE marriage of the gentlemanly Robert H. Newell, (Orpheus C. Kerr), with the Menken seems to have extracted all humor out of the poor fellow.

A MISS BUTTERFIELD has sued a gentleman in London for attempting to poison her cats. What the result of the suit was has not yet transpired.

HOWARD GLYNDON—Laura C. Redden—a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, writes under several disadvantages, being partially deaf and blind.

CARDS have been issued for the wedding of Mr. Thomas G. Welles, son of Ex Secretary Welles, to Miss Hale, of Reading, Pa., well known in Washington society.

THE ponderous Parepa has surmounted the Pyramid of Cheops. A cynical Egyptian declared, when she got to the top, that she didn't look any bigger than her husband.

MR. HENRY WOTHERSPOON, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Paris, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation at Athens. (Mrs. W. was formerly Miss Minna Livingston King, of Augusta, Ga.)

THE Shah of Persia wishes to make his European trip without ostentation, so he will take with him only three princes of the blood, three Ministers of the first class, seven of the second, and thirty attendants.

MR. CHARLES BOLESLAWSKI, late attaché of the Austrian legation at Washington, has been appointed Consul to some African seaport. Mr. Boleslawski was only in the United States a few months, and was one of society's pets last spring.

LORD COCHRANE, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, is on his way to Chile to be present in Callao at the unveiling of the statue of his grandfather, Admiral Lord Cochrane, the famous seaman whose remains are in Westminster Abbey.

MR. DOS PASSOS, Stokes' counsel, will find it hard to preserve his identity. Western typesetters that have thus far grappled with it have called him "Dos Pianos," "Du Pannos," "Dus Pano," and almost everything else except Dos Passos.

THE *World's* letter from Washington says: Miss Nellie Grant is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" by her modest, unassuming manners, and is among the most, if not the most, popular young lady in Washington, because she makes no effort to attain popularity.

JOSIE MANSFIELD is creating a sensation in Paris, and it is said a duel has already been fought as the result of a dispute about her, neither of the parties being, however, seriously hurt. Perhaps it is safe to remark that the fools are not all dead yet.

MR. STANNUS, the manager of the Irish estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, brought a suit for libel against the *Northern Whig*. The newspaper, on the decease of the Marquis, characterized Mr. Stannus as a "third middle-man." On producing evidence that he was a soft middle-man he won the suit.

COL. BOOT is one of a very few men elected from the West to represent in the Senate the States in which they were born. The only Western men now in that body representing the States of their nativity are Logan of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Sherman of Ohio, Ferry of Michigan, and Cooper of Tennessee.

THE wife of Senator Stewart, during the five years she has passed in Europe, has spent most of her time in the schools in which her daughters were placed, sharing their studies. She wisely says she does not approve of mothers not keeping pace with their daughters. The second daughter has been left at school in Germany, and will remain abroad two or three years longer.

AMONG the guests at Wormeley's new hotel, Washington, which is more especially a family hotel, the following distinguished names may be mentioned: Vice President Colfax, Senator-elect Allison, Caleb Cushing, Marquis and Madame de Noailles, Mr. and Miss Charlton, of England; the Minister from Columbia, Don Carlos Martin; Mr. Northcote, of the Mixed Claims Commission; Chief Engineer King, of the Navy Department; Mr. John A. King and family, of New York.

HIS MAJESTY, King Victor Emmanuel, married on the 12th of April, 1842, Mary Adelaide Frances Rainer Elizabeth Clotilda, daughter of the Archduke Rainer, of Austria. This lady died, respected and beloved by the people, on the 20th of January, 1855, leaving four children. Prince Humbert, his second child and first son, was born on the 14th of March, in the year 1844. He is a gallant soldier, and reveres the memory of his mother. Since that period the King of Italy has pledged himself in marriage—morganatic, it is alleged—to the Countess Mariflori, a lady who has been promoted by his own favor. A proposal has been put forth just lately at the Italian Court to recognize publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Countess, in which case that lady will become Queen of Italy. Signori Battazzi and Menabrea were favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince Humbert and members of the Government. If it should be carried out a change of Ministers will no doubt occur in Rome, with a very considerable amount of family scandal in the royal mansion.

Useful Recipes.

Boston Brown Bread.—A lady wishes the recipe for Boston brown bread. I copy the following from a paper published in a city near Boston. I have not tried it, for I almost invariably boil my brown bread, which we think is excellent, and husband says it is better than steam bread:—Four coffee cupfuls of sifted Indian meal; two cups coarse flour, either wheat or rye; one teaspoonful salt; one tea-cup molasses, and boiling water enough to make it as thick as griddle-cake batter. When nearly cool add half a cup yeast either home-made or distillery. Put the mixture into a baking dish, cover tightly, let it stand in a warm place till it cracks on the top (which should be about every time with the hands before it is placed to rise). Bake it five or six hours in a moderate oven, which will not burn the crust to a cinder.

Pumpkin Pies.—Cut the pumpkin into small pieces; take out the seeds and inside, but do not pare it. It must be a well grown and thoroughly ripened pumpkin, and not watery. Put the pieces in a saucepan, with only a few spoonfuls of water—not more than four; cover close, and cook gently, so as not to scorch, until the water is all evaporated, and the pumpkin cooked quite dry, and of a rich, dark orange color. While hot, sift it through a coarse sieve. Season only as much as you need for the day. For one large pie—one egg, one table spoonful of molasses, four table spoonfuls of condensed milk, and enough of new milk to make it as thin as you wish—or, if you have it, half milk and half cream instead of condensed milk; sugar and spice to suit the taste. Ginger and cinnamon are very nice. Bake till a clear rich brown, but not blister or scorch.

Remedy for Dandruff.—A writer to the *Journal of Pharmacy* states that, having tried without success the ordinary remedies for this bestial disease, and becoming alarmed, he made a mixture of one ounce of sulphur in one quart of water, and after repeated agitations decanted off the clear liquor. This was applied to the head every morning, and in a few weeks every trace of dandruff had disappeared. After a discontinuance of the treatment for eighteen months, there had been no return of the disease.

Noodle Soup.—Make common beef soup. Then for the noodles, break three eggs into flour, add a little salt, mix with the hands, knead hard, and roll very thin; sprinkle on flour and roll together, and cut off fine as possible; shake out and throw into your soup kettle—cook ten or fifteen minutes. No rice is needed in the soup.

Fried Apples.—Take any nice, sour cooking apples, and wiping, cut in slices without paring. Have a frying-pan ready in which is a small quantity of lard—that from the salt pork is the best, but if not convenient, lard slightly salted will answer; put in the apples, cover, and fry till soft; then remove the cover, and brown them nicely.

Cracker Pudding.—Grate crackers, and pour one pint boiling milk over them, covering them close. When soaked an hour or two, mix two eggs, well stirred up, with it a quarter of a pound of suet, a little salt, one-half pound raisins. Boil two and a half hours, and serve with brandy or wine sauce. EMMA HINMAN.

Wash for Neck and Arms. An excellent wash for toilet purposes, is made by infusing wheat bran well sifted, for four hours in white wine vinegar; add five yolks of eggs, two grains of musk, and distill the whole. Cork carefully fifteen days. It is then ready to use. Wash with tepid water.

Sour Sauce.—Melt one and a half cups of butter, and stir in a tablespoon of flour. Add one pint of boiling water, nearly a cup of sugar, and two spoonfuls good vinegar. Spice to taste.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKitley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

John Nusser, Jos. Keeling, Robt. Houlden, H. Sampsine, Geo. Geyer, A. Rapp.

jan13-g9

OHIO NEWS.

THE firm of Pelham & Carey, of Xenia, has failed with liabilities that exceed $70,000.

THE total amount of compensation paid to county officers in Ohio, last year, was $1,174,470.

A YOUNG child of Owen Roberts, living near Columbus, was burned to death on Friday, while its mother was absent from home.

ARTHUR C. HAY, clerk of the Mayor of Dayton, was arrested on Thursday for robbing the safe of three watches and a revolver.

THE contract for the erection of the county infirmary of Franklin county has been awarded to Columbus contractors at $189,279.48.

MRS. HELPHUGH, whose husband and daughter were killed on the Short Line, at Dayton, last week, proposes to sue the company for $50,000 damages.

THE Ohio Wrought Iron Fence Company, of Kenton, Hardin county, with a capital stock of $80,000, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

AT Georgetown, on the 2d inst., A. C. Baley, while temporarily insane, placed the muzzle of his shot gun in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe and blew off the top of his head.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, held in Zanesville last Thursday, the lease of that road to the Pan Handle Railroad Company was unanimously ratified.

ANNIE, a little daughter of Mr. Rose, residing on one Mr. Henry Blandy's farm, near Zanesville, aged six years, while standing near the grate, one day last week, was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died on the 2d inst.

YEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Anthrophia, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is unsurpassable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramps, strains and sprains, Weakness in the Ankles, Soreness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs, These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

☞ Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 208 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' ☞2 Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Allemannia Insurance Co,
OF PITTSBURGH, from January 1st to December 31st, 1872.

ASSETS.

Stock Demand Notes, secured	$ 50,000 00
Mortgage, first lien	176,110 41
Cash on hand and in drawer not deposited	20,654 21
Cash in Third National Bank	27,217 20
Bills receivable of insurance	16,199 81
Deposited in Germania Savings Bank, bearing interest	5,000 00
Deposited in Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, bearing interest	3,000 00
Office Furniture	779 24
	$301,281 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus January 1, 1872	11,083 38
Reserve for Premiums	169,983 00
Interests	17,304 54
	$407,370 92
Losses	29,644 63
Dividends	1,000 00
Salaries, Rents, and all other	1,139 00
Taxes, 1872	3,478 36
	$42,172 99
	60,198 59
	$301,281 97

JOHN F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
CITY INSURANCE COMPANY
Of the City of Pittsburgh.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 29th, 1856.

I. Capital Stock	$100,000
Privilege of increasing to	300,000
ASSETS.	
Cash in Bank bearing interest	$ 6,326 63
Cash on hand and in Bank account	7,396 87
Marine Notes	4,166 16
Loans on Collaterals	8,915 50
Bond and Mortgage and accrue d Interest	69,306 49
Office Furniture	1,000 00
Stock Notes secured	50,000 00
	$137,826 73
Premiums received	$ 41,048 83
Interest	6,773 91
	47,822 74
Paid returned premiums, re-insurance and commissions	$ 1,697 07
Taxes, stamps and all other expenses	7,037 06
Losses	3,727 46
	13,562 19
Assets December 31, 1871	$ 32,261 53
	105,265 74
	$137,526 73

Losses unpaid and unadjusted, 56,000
$2,620 JOHN R. GLOSSER, Sec'y.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oct7

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Ply, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
oct23

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—2, 3 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS,
PAINT CANS.
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Down's New Building,
Entrance on Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.
D. MILLER & CO.
79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of Curls at 75 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed. Call at the store of all your restlessness, by Retail Hair 50c 4 25. Switches and Curls made of combings.

HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY
Ladies' Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
Ladies' New Silk Fichus.
Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Kid Berlin Gloves.
At $20, Silk Velvet Cloaks, very handsome.
At $50, Silk Velvet Cloaks, richly trimmed, well worth $100.
Ladies' New Shawls,
LADIES' NEW SCARFS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Neckties, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c., &c.
Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, Lace Curtains,
Window Holands, Housekeeping Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 Market St.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Live Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND FURS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all Kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. YARKHIR, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0.000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. K. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
E. W. RASSLER, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL..... G. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se22:s&s

DAILY GAZETTE,
FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

Mid-winter finds local money matters gradually assuming a more steady and regular course, and the finances of this neighborhood are gradually and steadily working their way back to the channel which they run in during the summer months of last year. The offerings at the banks today were about sufficient to keep up their line of discount. Outside the banks, owing to the coldness of the atmosphere and slippery condition of the streets, the applications for loans were light and confined to the immediate necessities of those having maturing obligations to meet.

Trade to-day was somewhat slack, but a moderation in the weather would make it as brisk as ever. Such days as the present are merely rests, and impart health and vigor to those that follow them.

The following stocks were sold last night at the Stock Exchange sales rooms of Cole & Irwin, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

Improvement Trust Co.	$50	00
Castle Shannon R. R. Co.	12	50
M. & M. National Co.	70	00
Citizens National Co.	71	00

Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. 7 per ct. Bond.

Enterprise Savings Bank.	87	25
Federal Insurance Co., $17 paid in.	19	75
Peoples Insurance Co.	50	00
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.	39	87
Penn Avenue Trust Co.	32	75
Homestead Bank.	37	50

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Saturday says: "The money market presents a decidedly healthy and reassuring condition, and one which is entirely comfortable to desirable commercial borrowers. The banks report rising averages from maturities, while deposits are not very large lines, but the present case is due chiefly to the prevailing quietness of the demand. Bank and street rates are the 12 per cent. on first class time paper, as heretofore reported. Southern bills continue to offer in the exchange market at former low rates, but the price on purchases by banks rules steadily at par, the outside demand being supplied at 1-10 per cent. premium."

The National Treasury is represented to be much cramped for money. The truth is the lopping off of revenue at the last session was carried too far, or in other words, taxes were abated in some instances where they ought to have been continued, and others were undischarged when they should have been reduced or abated. The abrogations of the duty on Tea or Coffee, in obedience to the behests of those who had so much to say about "a free breakfast table," was a serious mistake. We took occasion at the time to say that the Government would lose some $20,000,000 per annum in revenue, and that the consumers would get no benefit, and events have demonstrated the soundness of that view. The tax on no other article was so evenly distributed and so little felt as that on tea and coffee, as there are scores of other articles that might have been relieved with advantage to the people and the Treasury. The currency balance is now down to three millions, and it is improbable after the decision of the Senate Finance Committee that Secretary Boutwell will issue any portion of the legal tender reserve until authorized by Congress to do so. Judge Richardson says that should Congress decide that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to issue from the reserve and increase the amount of legal tenders outstanding, Congress alone will be responsible for the results which may follow, and not the Treasury Department. —*N. Y. Com. List.*

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold.	113½
U. S. Sixes—1881.	115½
" —coupons.	115½
5-20s—1862.	114
5-20s—1864.	114½
" 1865.	115½
" 1865 new.	114½
" 1867.	115½
" 1868—coupons.	115½
10-40s.	112½
10-40s—coupons.	112½
Currency 6's.	117½
New 5 per cents	112½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	104½
Erie.	19½
Iron Mountain	93¼
R. I. & E.	95½
C.-C. & I. C.	93
Canton.	58
St. Paul	100
Do. preferred.	85½
Michigan Southern.	92½
Do Central	92½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	96
Rock Island.	103¾
North Western, Common.	111½
Do. preferred	86½
Pacific Mail.	30½
Atlantic Mail.	71½
Western Union Telegraph.	82
Ohio & Mississippi.	34¼
Union Pacific.	86½
Toledo & Wabash.	46½
Fort Wayne.	92½
Adams Express.	96
American Express.	60
United States Express.	76
Harlem.	120

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central.	87½
Reading R. R.	97½
United Co's New Jersey	121⅜
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	37⅜
Lehigh Navigation.	58
Pittsburgh City 5's	92½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	90½
Central Transportation	46¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4S per cent. 4¼@4½c; refined, 6@6¼; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5c; Pots, 9¼@10c; Caustic, 11@11½; Arsenic, 4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—The market continues dull and notwithstanding the arrivals have been restricted during the past few days, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices are barely sustained; $2.50@2.50 per, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; ranging from 5@5c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghany, two bushel, 35c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, but the supply is ample, and prices are without quotable change, $1.75@2.00 per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues very quiet, and stocks appear to be accumulating, but there is no change to make in quotations; 4¾ to 6¾c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and about the only new feature to notice is an increased movement for the Eastern cities, with a slight improvement in prices; quotations may be fairly given at 8 to 15 for common to fair; 18 to 22 for medium to good, and 23 to 28 for prime to choice—the inquiry is mainly for choice, and it sells quicker and at relatively better prices than common stock.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand has fallen off considerably within the past few days, and holders generally are willing to see trade is drawing to a close, are anxious to realize; we now quote at $3.50@3.60 per bbl, equal to 4¾@4¾c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market ranges dull, though perhaps not so much more than is usual at this season of the year, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote: Crude, in bbls, at 5c; Refined, 12c; Naphtha, 12½c; Benzine, 14c; Gasoline, 16c; Deodorized Benzine, 18c; Cotton Batting, 25c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$2.50 per case in first hands, and $3 in a jobbing way.

CANDLES—Sickels's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected—trade generally is dragging at this season of the year; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 25@27; Pitted Cherries, 30@32; unpitted, 26@28c.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have fallen off considerably within the past week, but the demand; prices are unchanged, 5 to 5¼c per lb.

EGGS—The arrivals of fresh have been very meagre for some time past, and the market for most part has; may be quoted at 30@33c. Limed eggs are also scarce, but unchanged, 25c. Hens, however the demand, as might be expected, is very light at present prices.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a continued good local trade and considerable inquiry for shipment, and while the indications generally point to a higher range of prices, there has, as yet, been no quotable advance, and we repeat former quotations. $5.50@5.75 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $5.90@6.10 for red winter. But New York and Chicago were quoted dull on Saturday, and Liverpool has been reported stronger for some days past. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The grain trade is moderately active, but there is an absence of excitement, and prices are without quotable change. Wheat continues to come in very slowly, and with a steady demand and very limited supply, prices are firm at $1.53@1.80 for good to prime red. Our dispatches of Saturday quoted No. 2 spring at Chicago at $1.24¾, and No. 1 at $1.29, which is an advance; prices are also up in New York. Winter wheat is not offered here, but No. 2 red in eastern and northern Ohio, this is evident from the rates prevailing in those sections, hence, there is no probability at this writing of an early decline here. Oats continue very scarce also, and the recent advance for spot delivery is still maintained; sales reported at 43@44c, according to quality. Shelled Corn is quiet and easier, with more offering, but unchanged; 58 on track, and 60 in store or elevator. Ear quoted at 50@52c in bulk. Rye is in light supply, and may be quoted from 90 to 95. Spring Barley is higher in sympathy with advices from the west; it is said that the farmers not now be laid down here, much if any, sales in this market at that figure.

SUGARS—Crushed, 11¾c; Granulated, 11¾c; Powdered, 11¾c; A Coffee, 11¼c; B, 11¼c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime, 25c; Choice, 27½@28c; Roasted, in lb packages 29c; loose, 25½c; Java, 35@36c.

SPICES—Ground Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 38c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@76c.

HAY—The receipts seem to have been fallen off somewhat, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, which is light; we continue to quote baled, on track, at $25 to 30 per ton according to quality, but the feeling is decidedly weak, and virtually suspended again in consequence of the heavy floating ice, will not be without its influence in eliminating the weak feature.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12c; Green Salted Cow Hides, 9½@10c; Green Salted Kip, 10@11c; Green Salted Calf each, 1.00@2.00; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

MONEY—Is quoted at 5 to 6 per cent.

MILL FEED—Bran is still in full supply at $21@21.50 per cwt; Middlings at $1.20@1.50, according to quality. Meal, $1.30@1.40.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70 to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $3@3.50 per bbl.

PELTS—Green Pelts at $1.00@1.35.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the arrivals have been small for some time past the market is dull, and the supply fully equal to the demand; small sales at 85@85c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Ribs, Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage in casings, 12c; Bologna in tres, 8¼c; half bbls, 9½c; quarts, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at $5¼ in first hands and $5½ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues quiet, but a decided improvement is looked for after next month, as stocks in the west are very much reduced; 50 and 5 is still regarded as the ruling discount for round sizes, though ceiling is ascertained that it will be reduced to 50 straight.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

Single Strength.		Double Strength.
20 Qu'ty.	1st Qu'ty	
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$ 4	$ 5 25
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	5 25	6 50
8 x 11 to 8 x 14	5 50	7 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	6 75	7 50
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 00
12 x 18 to 16 x 20		10 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		9 00
16 x 18 to 18 x 30		10 50
20 x 28 to 24 x 30		18 50
26 x 28 to 24 x 36		13 00
28 x 28 to 24 x 40		14 00
28 x 34 to 30 x 42		18 00
28 x 38 to 28 x 44		16 00
28 x 46 to 30 x 48		16 00
30 x 54 to 30 x 60		
32 x 54 to 34 x 56		
34 x 58 to 34 x 60		
36 x 60 to 36 x 60		

WOOL—We have nothing special to report in the wool trade the past week. We do not hear of any orders given out, or any purchases being made in the country. Advices from the eastern markets show very little activity with consequent sales, but prices are lower than ruled subsequent to the Boston fire—for the past two weeks we note large sales of the best grades, selected, on Ohio and Penna. fine fleece at 65 to 67c. At the prices still demanded by the growers, 60c, we do not see any margin for shipment. We look for more activity in the country districts during the next month or two, than has been witnessed for fused to sell after the Boston fire, have concluded that it would not be safe to hold longer than the 1st of February. We quote prices nominal, viz:

Fine Fleece	60@65
Choice Clips	55@57
Unwashed	30@35

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

Following shows the num ber of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name of the shipper:

RECEIPTS.

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
H. Sidney, Bellaire	1 "
H. Hupp, Bellaire	1 "
Jno. Scott, Bellaire	1 "
R. C. Seerist, Bellaire	1 "
Jas. D. Reed, Bellaire	1 "
Jno. Scott, Bellaire	1 "
Jno. Shepgard, Bellaire	1 "
E. H. Reed, Bellaire	1 "
Peter Dillon, Bellaire	1 "
L. Keefer, Chicago.	2 "
S. Rosenthal, Chicago.	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago.	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago.	1 "
J. M. Varner, Chicago.	1 "
J. Schamberg, Chicago	1 "
Marks & Keifer, Chicago.	1 "
G. Hartman, Chicago.	1 "
Groneweg & Kingsway	1 "
N. Keister, Wooster	1 "
Jas. Carter, Canton	1 "
J. B. Hassen, Palestine	1 "
E. Henderson, McCoy	1 "
C. Schumacher, Bridgeport	1 "
Rogers & Brinkerhoff	1 "
J. Iddings, Bridgeport	1 "
C. R. Salmon, Steubenville	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co, E. Liberty	1 "
Total	35

CATTLE.

There was a full supply of cattle on sale to-day, about 840 or 850 head; in addition to the 28 cars of western cattle, there were 154 head, or between 3 and 9 cars driven in from the adjoining country. Of the 28 cars of western 16 or nearly one-half were from Chicago, and it is worthy of notice that the average quality was considerably better than it has been for many a day; nearly all the Chicago stock was good, and there were several cars of good cattle among those from Oaloo, and the consequence was that while good butcher cattle were a little above par, the poorer

HOME NEWS.

Forbes District School Board.

The School Board of the Forbes district has lately organized by the election of the following officers: President, Hugh McMaster; Secretary, E. W. Morrow. Will H. Everson was elected Treasurer and to give six per cent. interest on all daily balances of the school funds deposited with him. Mr. Frank P. Case was elected to represent the district in the Central Board of Education.

Police Committee Meeting.

The Police Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to organize for the ensuing year. Chas. P. Duff, Esq., was elected chairman. Mr. James Patterson, who is now Acting Mayor's Clerk, officiated as secretary, though no permanent secretary was elected. There were three candidates for City Physician, who is selected by this Committee—Drs. James McCann, A. W. McCoy and Addison Arthurs. At the first ballot Drs. Arthurs and McCoy received nine votes each; at the second ballot Dr. McCoy was elected.

The Good Templars.

The Sixteenth Quarterly Convention of the Monongahela Valley District Good Templars, comprising the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, will meet at Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Christian Temperance rooms, corner Diamond avenue and Sixth street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11th and 12th. Preparations are being made to present an entertaining and interesting programme, and it is expected that every Lodge will be represented. Delegates should be elected forthwith and the names reported to J. Allen Wilson, Secretary, Box 328, Monongahela city, Pa.

Lawrence Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held in this city on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at which time an election for a Board of Directors was held to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following named persons: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and John B. Jackson, of this city, A. L. Crawford and E. W. Cunningham, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. At a subsequent meeting of the Board yesterday, it organized by electing Thomas D. Messler President, and F. M. Hutchinson Secretary and Treasurer.

Health Officer Chosen.

Last evening the Health Committee of Allegheny Councils held their first meeting for 1873, Mr. Peter Walters presiding. The chief business before the Committee was the election of a Health Officer, for which position Messrs Chris. Hoch and David Williams were entered. The result was in favor of the former, who received four votes out of the seven cast. Mr. Hoch has formerly held the office, and has served in it well during the past year, and if merit deserves success, he was certainly entitled to the position,—although by that we do not mean to disparage the fitness of his opponent.

Obituary.

The remains of Mrs. Martha E. Fleming, wife of Lewis K. Fleming, were yesterday mournfully followed to the grave in Uniondale cemetery, from the residence of her husband, No. 264 Locust street, Allegheny. Rev. Mr. Gill, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, (of which the deceased was a member), preached a feeling sermon on the occasion, enumerating her many virtues, her patience during a protracted and painful illness, her calm resignation at the approach of death, and her bright anticipations beyond the grave. The deceased was an affectionate wife and mother, a firm friend and good neighbor, and her early death will be regretted by innumerable relatives and acquaintances. Her stricken husband and three little children have the sincere sympathy of all in their sore affliction.

Narrow Escape.

A team attached to a heavy wagon ran away on Liberty street yesterday afternoon. When near the corner of Grant street, the brakeman attached to the middle train named John Wilson, happened to be sitting on the forward shifting engine, which stood close by. As the team approached he saw a lady getting in the way of the wild steeds, when he sprang to her rescue and was knocked down himself by the horses. He caught hold of the fore board, however, and was dragged some twenty yards before the team was stopped. Fortunately he was not seriously injured. Wilson deserves great credit for his bravery in risking his own life to save that of another. He is an old railroad employe, and bears a good character for sobriety and carefulness. The horses and wagon were not much damaged.

Black Diamonds.

During the present rise in the river the following coal boats and barges, were ready to go out, and some of them have gone, though the sudden and heavy run of ice from the Allegheny caused a detention of some of the boats. However, those not already gone will probably get off in a day or two, or as soon as the weather moderates.

FOR LOUISVILLE.			
Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Ella Lanson	3	—	70,000
Tom Lysle	1	6	70,000
Rebecker	1	6	70,000
J. S. Mercer	5	—	110,000
Eagle	6	1 fuel	120,000
Oil Valley	3	2	110,000
Total	17	15	530,000
FOR CINCINNATI.			
Wm. Stone	—	8	75,000

Market Committee.

At a meeting of the Market Committee of Councils, held on Saturday, A. J. Moon and John Wrigley, the present Market Constables in the Diamond, were elected to that position, and Phillip Dommel was elected Market Constable for the South Side. Samuel Whitehouse was appointed Constable for the Fifth Avenue Market. J. Black was re-elected Weighmaster of the Diamond Scales. The property of Liberty and the South Side Market House open till ten o'clock at night was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Doyle, Trautman and Wilkins. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Finance Committee of Councils regarding appropriations. Bills to the amount of $5,000 were presented and referred to an Auditing Committee. Half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the last Thursday of each month was decided on as the regular meeting time of the Committee.

Pastor's Aid Society.

Last evening an interesting meeting of the Pastor's Aid Society, of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, was held in the basement of the church. The occasion was the opening of the library purchased by the Gordon Fund, and presented to the Society. It will be remembered that some time ago a number of dollars were left by a young man, a member of the church, to found a library for the Society. The library, consisting of eight hundred handsome volumes, is placed in a room in the basement. The religious exercises last evening were conducted by the President of the Society, Elder Barchfield. Addresses were made by Mr. C. B. Hatch and the pastor, Rev. W. H. McMillon. The new pastor, Rev. McMillan, was then introduced to the different members of the congregation, and the remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant social intercourse.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McClandless, Phydeian to the Board of Health, reports the following interment in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 19, 1873:

Abscess of liver, 1; accident by burn, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; acute bronchitis, 2; chronic bronchitis, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 6; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3; congestion of brain, 2; diphtheria, debility, 1; dentition, 1; general dropsy, 2; erysipelas, 2; scarlet, 2; inflammation of brain and meninges, 2; inflammation of lungs, 6; inflammation of stomach, 2; obstructions, 1; natural causes, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 5; puerperal peritonitis, 1; scrofula, 2; small pox, 2; throat infantile, 1; urinary hæmuli, 1; whooping cough, 2; still born, 5.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 25; 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 7; 2 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 2; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1; males, 28; females, 30; white, over 60; colored, 2; total, 158.

The Antiquity of the Earth.

This is the subject of Professor Tenney's lecture at Library Hall this evening.

The exact age of the earth, or the period when it assumed its present form and became habitable to man, has been discussed by many learned and able men. While it has been the usual interpretation of the Mosaic account, that the world was brought into existence nearly at the same time with man, and that the existing animals geology, throws back its creation to a period immensely remote; that is, long before the six day's work, as described by Moses. Whatever apparent discrepancies may exist to many minds between revelation and geology, on this point, we are anxious to hear so distinguished a naturalist as Prof. Tenny elucidate it. And that he will hold the torch of science in such a manner as will give authenticity to the divine writings, as well as throw its light on the philosophical knowledge, or view of the question we verily believe.

We anticipate an intellectual feast on the occasion, and trust the Library Committee will feel proud of the audience that shall greet the lecturer, on this, his first visit to our city.

Switzerland, Scenes and Incidents.

This beautiful land, abounding in such wild and romantic scenery, and a land hallowed by so many patriotic associations, will be delineated in lectures, views and music, next Thursday afternoon and evening at Library Hall. During his recent Continental tour, the Rev. S. F. Scovel secured a number of very fine stereoscopticon views of Swiss scenery,—the selection being of the choicest character, which will be exhibited by the aid of a powerful Drummond light, and be accompanied with appropriate descriptions by the Rev. gentleman, who is one of our most finent and interesting talkers. The programme will be further interspersed with music, in which Mrs. C. C. Mellor, Miss Benham and others will participate. Those who have had the privilege of a private exhibition to possess the views the finest ever brought to Pittsburgh —a judgment which we think will be endorsed by all who gather at Library Hall next Thursday.

The entertainment is given for the benefit of the Presbyterian City Mission, being mainly under the supervision of the active City Missionary, Rev. S. C. Faris. There will be a matinee at half-past two, to which all children will be admitted at half price. Certainly, the programme seems a rich one and can hardly fail to be one of rare enjoyment.

A meeting of colored citizens and friends will be held in the Baptist Hall, Fark Way, Allegheny, this evening (21st), 7½ o'clock, to form a National Reform Association. A rich mental feast provided. Come one, come all. Meeting to be addressed by Prof. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D.

Ladies' Setts Studded

with Arizona Diamonds at 38 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

Consolidation Conjointly Considered—Views of the Members of Councils—Allegheny Not Inclined to Be Swallowed Up—Interesting Statements in Regard to the Two Cities—Resolutions Opposed to Consolidation Unanimously Adopted.

Allegheny Councils held a joint session last evening, pursuant to a call by the Presidents of both branches, for the purpose of considering the subject of consolidation. Mr. Riddle President *pro tem.*, of Select Council, occupied the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. MEGRAW said that in order to bring the matter before Councils, he would move for consolidation. The motion, however, was not seconded.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of Councils on the question under consideration.

Mr. SWEENEY moved to amend, making the number nine, to consist of one from each ward. The amendment was lost, and the original motion was put and carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hastings, Hunker and A. D. Smith as the Committee.

The Committee then retired and Councils took a recess, which time was spent in an animated conversation upon the subject pending.

A few moments later the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, Mr. Hastings, submitted the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The City of Allegheny has just entered upon the thirty-fourth year of its corporate existence, as a city, during which period it has risen in importance politically and financially, and to-day ranks as the third city in the Commonwealth in population and wealth, and in the character of her improvements, general and particular, she is without a rival. Her Public Parks are a standing monument of the liberality and pride of her citizens. Her sewerage system, fire alarm and police systems, water and gas facilities are second to none anywhere. No city has made more liberal provision for her worthy poor, and in no city do that unfortunate class of our citizens receive kinder treatment, and

WHEREAS, In view of all this, and also the clearly expressed sentiment that a large majority of our people are unqualifiedly opposed to consolidation, we are reminded, informally, by our official papers that measures are on foot to force upon us, by legislative act, a separate, independent municipality, without any other conditions, restrictions or reservations allowed us than those which a few self-important individuals feel like according; therefore

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, That in our opinions, aside from the debatable question of the advantages of consolidation, it would be unwise, unjust and at variance with our free system to enact a law that compels an abandonment of the chartered rights of a great and prosperous community like the City of Allegheny, without the fullest opportunity being afforded her citizens to indicate their desire; and therefore, whilst Councils would receive and welcome any of the North Side districts wishing to to attach themselves to the city, yet they wish it understood that they do not desire the annexation of those districts without their consent, and will not attempt to interfere in any manner with their free choice on the subject.

Resolved, That we are unconditionally opposed to consolidation, believing that the city of Allegheny has nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by merging its identity for the sake of a great name abroad.

Resolved, That our members of the Legislature (Senate and House of Representatives) be and they are hereby instructed to oppose the passage of any bill which proposes to annex the City of Allegheny to Pittsburgh, against her wish and consent, as expressed by a voice of her citizens.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be and hereby authorized to have the foregoing resolutions printed, and copies thereof transmitted to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Voegtly moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

The Chair said he hoped all the members would express themselves freely upon the resolutions.

Mr. SMITH said the resolutions were strong enough, but the question is, will they have any effect at Harrisburg? If not, we should take further measures than merely sending the resolutions.

INQUIRING AFTER "THAT BILL."

The Chair asked for definite information in regard to the bill before the Legislature. He hoped it members knew anything about it he would inform Councils.

Mr. HASTINGS said he had talked with Senator Graham, who said he knew nothing of such a bill, but that he would immediately give notice to the City, so that when the bill came up, the members of Council, or others interested, might go on to Harrisburg.

MR. MEGRAW'S SPEECH.

Mr. MEGRAW did not think that such resolutions were necessary. It looked a little like fighting in the dark. Our Representatives at Harrisburg say they know nothing of the bill mentioned in the resolutions, and this effort will have a "first-class effect towards consolidation." He thought that every member of Council ought to explain where he stands. If any members knew of any the great benefits of holding aloof from the city of Pittsburgh, he hoped they would enumerate them. Perhaps he was speaking on the opposite side from the way he felt, but there were arguments to be made on both sides of the question. It had been urged as one objection to consolidation that Pittsburgh had a large debt. If all the projects for the improvement of Allegheny—plans of which are now in the City Engineer's office—were carried out, they would amount to as many thousands as the debt of Pittsburgh. The proper water works for Allegheny could not be constructed at a cost of less than a million or a million and a half of dollars. While the sewerage of Lawrenceville and other rough and hilly suburbs of the city is constructed, the debt of the city will not be short of that of Pittsburgh. Besides all this, Pittsburgh has a large and handsome City Hall, which Allegheny has not. He had known merchants, citizens of Allegheny, who had so little pride of their city that when in the east they would register their names as from Pittsburgh. He could sight to members in the Council chamber who had done this.

DEBTS OF THE TWO CITIES.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the present debt of Pittsburgh is $5,000,000, and if the cost of the water works is added it will exceed $6,000,000. The present debt of Allegheny is nothing compared to that. If the bridges were made free, Allegheny tax-payers will have to pay for them. Allegheny has nothing in sympathy to lose and nothing to gain by consolidation.

Mr. VOEGTLY said that the expense of the suburban improvements, spoken of by the gentleman from the Fourth ward, (Mr. Megraw) would not be borne by the tax-payers of the city, but by the suburban property holders, who would be benefited by the improvements. The streets of Allegheny were at present in a better condition than those of Pittsburgh.

COMPARATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON compared the appropriations of the two cities for the past year. Then, with a population of 70,000, Pittsburgh had appropriated nearly $1,000,000, while Allegheny, with a population of 60,000, had appropriated but $280,000.

Mr. STEWART favored the resolutions, but thought that the Presidents of Councils should be instructed to attend to the matter personally at Harrisburg, as if city, during which period it has risen in importance politically and financially, and to-day ranks as the third city in the Commonwealth in population and wealth, and in the character of her improvements, general and particular, she is without a rival. Her Public Parks are a standing monument of the liberality and pride of her citizens. Her sewerage system, fire alarm and police systems, water and gas facilities are second to none anywhere. No city has made more liberal provision for her worthy poor, and in no city do that unfortunate class of our citizens receive kinder treatment, and

WHEREAS, In view of all this, and also the clearly expressed sentiment that a large majority of our people are unqualifiedly opposed to consolidation, we are reminded, informally, by our official papers that measures are on foot to force upon us, by legislative act, a separate, independent municipality, without any other conditions, restrictions or reservations allowed us than those which a few self-important individuals feel like according; therefore

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, That in our opinions, aside from the debatable question of the advantages of consolidation, it would be unwise, unjust and at variance with our free system to enact a law that compels an abandonment of the chartered rights of a great and prosperous community like the City of Allegheny, without the fullest opportunity being afforded her citizens to indicate their desire; and therefore, whilst Councils would receive and welcome any of the North Side districts wishing to to attach themselves to the city, yet they wish it understood that they do not desire the annexation of those districts without their consent, and will not attempt to interfere in any manner with their free choice on the subject.

Resolved, That we are unconditionally opposed to consolidation, believing that the city of Allegheny has nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by merging its indentity for the sake of a great name abroad.

Resolved, That our members of the Legislature (Senate and House of Representatives) be and they are hereby instructed to oppose the passage of any bill which proposes to annex the City of Allegheny to Pittsburgh, against her wish and consent, as expressed by a voice of her citizens.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be and hereby authorized to have the foregoing resolutions printed, and copies thereof transmitted to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Voegtly moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

The Chair said he hoped all the members would express themselves freely upon the resolutions.

Mr. SMITH said the resolutions were strong enough, but the question is, will they have any effect at Harrisburg? If not, we should take further measures than merely sending the resolutions.

INQUIRING AFTER "THAT BILL."

The Chair asked for definite information in regard to the bill before the Legislature. He hoped it members knew anything about it he would inform Councils.

Mr. HASTINGS said he had talked with Senator Graham, who said he knew nothing of such a bill, but that he would immediately give notice to the City, so that when the bill came up, the members of Council, or others interested, might go on to Harrisburg.

MR. MEGRAW'S SPEECH.

Mr. MEGRAW did not think that such resolutions were necessary. It looked a little like fighting in the dark. Our Representatives at Harrisburg say they know nothing of the bill mentioned in the resolutions, and this effort will have a "first-class effect towards consolidation." He thought that every member of Council ought to explain where he stands. If any members knew of any the great benefits of holding aloof from the city of Pittsburgh, he hoped they would enumerate them. Perhaps he was speaking on the opposite side from the way he felt, but there were arguments to be made on both sides of the question. It had been urged as one objection to consolidation that Pittsburgh had a large debt. If all the projects for the improvement of Allegheny—plans of which are now in the City Engineer's office—were carried out, they would amount to as many thousands as the debt of Pittsburgh. The proper water works for Allegheny could not be constructed at a cost of less than a million or a million and a half of dollars. While the sewerage of Lawrenceville and other rough and hilly suburbs of the city is constructed, the debt of the city will not be short of that of Pittsburgh. Besides all this, Pittsburgh has a large and handsome City Hall, which Allegheny has not. He had known merchants, citizens of Allegheny, who had so little pride of their city that when in the east they would register their names as from Pittsburgh. He could sight to members in the Council chamber who had done this.

DEBTS OF THE TWO CITIES.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the present debt of Pittsburgh is $5,000,000, and if the cost of the water works is added it will exceed $6,000,000. The present debt of Allegheny is nothing compared to that. If the bridges were made free, Allegheny tax-payers will have to pay for them. Allegheny has nothing in sympathy to lose and nothing to gain by consolidation.

Mr. VOEGTLY said that the expense of the suburban improvements, spoken of by the gentleman from the Fourth ward, (Mr. Megraw) would not be borne by the tax-payers of the city, but by the suburban property holders, who would be benefited by the improvements. The streets of Allegheny were at present in a better condition than those of Pittsburgh.

COMPARATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON compared the appropriations of the two cities for the past year. Then, with a population of 70,000, Pittsburgh had appropriated nearly $1,000,000, while Allegheny, with a population of 60,000, had appropriated but $280,000.

Mr. STEWART favored the resolutions, but thought that the Presidents of Councils should be instructed to attend to the matter personally at Harrisburg, as if city, during which period it would not be adopted in opposition to the will of the people. His observations of the past had taught him to believe that such a thing might be done very quietly and smoothly, and we will land some morning in Pittsburgh. He offered an amendment instructing the Presidents to present the resolutions at Harrisburg.

The Chairman explained that something of that kind was embodied in the resolutions, which instructed the clerks to forward copies to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. STUART thought that by merely sending the resolutions to Harrisburg would signify an indifference on the part of the citizens. He thought that councils should be represented at Harrisburg.

Mr. SLACK expressed himself emphatically opposed to consolidation, and that he had held such views for some time. By observing the disadvantage of consolidation in other cities he had become more fixed in his views. He did not favor going to Pittsburgh merely to make Pittsburgh a larger city without sufficient inducements offered to Allegheny. He alluded to the case of Philadelphia, which had greatly increased its debt by consolidation. At the same time it a majority of citizens favored consolidation in good acquience, but he was opposed to being "dragged in."

Mr. MEGRAW said every city which increases in size, increases its debt. Allegheny was increasing in size, and her debt was growing larger. Philadelphia has increased its debt, but it has also increased its valuation. With Pittsburgh it was the same way. As long as a city is improving her debt must increase.

Mr. HECKERTHE said he was opposed to consolidation personally, and he did not think he could find a single man in the Third ward who favored it. He thought it was not necessary to send any one to Harrisburg, as there was nothing yet to be afraid of. He didn't think three men could be found in Allegheny who favored consolidation. He thought that even the gentleman from the Fourth ward, (Mr. Megraw) did not believe what he said himself. (Applause in the lobby.)

Mr. VOEGTLY moved to call the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The Chair said that as the resolutions must be passed upon separately by both branches that would scarcely be necessary.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

On motion the joint session adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President *pro tem*.....GEO. D. RIDDLE.
Clerk.....JOS. R. OXLEY.

President McGrier being absent Mr. George D. Riddle was called to the chair.

The President then stated the special object for which the meeting had been called.

Mr. SMITH then moved that Select Council adjourn to the Common Council chamber for the purpose of meeting Common Council in joint session. Carried.

After the adjournment of the joint session, the members of Select Council returned to their chamber and were called to order.

The resolution in regard to consolidation, adopted in joint session, was passed unanimously.

Mr. HECKERTHE presented a resolution for two sewer drops, corner Third and Chestnut streets and on Green street. Referred.

Mr. SMITH presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to confer with the management of the P., F. W. & C. Railroad to take necessary measures to prevent accidents at their crossing on Federal street. Adopted.

Mr. COCHRAN presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report ordinances for the grading and paving of Manhattan and Fulton street. *Adopted.*

Mr. HECKERTHE offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to notify the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company and the West Penn Railroad Company to repair their crossings on Anderson street. Resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

At ten minutes before eight o'clock, President Slack called this branch to order. The clerk called the roll, the following members being present:

Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Bolnicke, Burns, Cooke, Cochran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hunker, Hastings, Klicker, Lautner, Messer, McNeil, McChesney, Rigby, Stedeford, Sprouse, Snaman, Schmitt, Voegtly, Wettlin, Walter, Weaver, and President Slack.

The clerk read the call for the special meeting, after which the clerk of Select Council announced that branch was ready to go into Joint Session. No objection being raised on part of C. C., the members of Select Council filed into the Common Council chamber.

After the Joint Session, the resolution in regard to consolidation was taken up and passed unanimously.

Adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Prominent Citizen Succumbs to Heart Disease—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning a prominent business man of this city, Mr. William Stark, the senior member of the firm of Stark, McMahon & Co., engine builders, corner of First avenue and Liberty street, died suddenly, while riding in car 3 of the Birmingham line. Mr. Stack came to his office as usual about eight o'clock in the morning, sat down by the fire and read the papers, his partner, Mr. McMahon, came in and exchanged the usual compliments of the day a short time after Mr. Henry Yentsch, the chief engineer of the establishment, came in, but noticed nothing strange in the gentleman's appearance, and from his conversation seemed to be in his usual manner of health. The engineer went out of the office into the works. A short time after Mr. Stark followed and complained to Mr. Yentsch that he felt very sick. He seemed in agony and Mr. Y. advised him to go home, which he started to do. The engineer offered to go with him, but he said he thought he could go home alone. He, however, insisted upon accompanying him to the corner of Smithfield street and put him in a car. When the corner was reached, Mr. Stark had grown much worse, and he concluded to go home with him. They got into a car and when they came to the bridge, the conductor came along to collect his fare Mr. Yentsch put his hand in his pocket to get the requisite change, but Mr. Stark told him to hold on, that he had sufficient change to pay. Just as he was in the act of putting his hand in his pocket, he fell into the engineer's arms. He asked him what was the matter, when he raised his eyes and replied, "That's all," and expired. He was carried in the car to his residence on Carson street, Thirtieth ward, (South Pittsburgh). Coroner West was notified of the occurrence, and, as above, proceeded to the house to hold an inquest. Mr. Yentsch, the engineer, Mr. McMahon, his partner, and Mr. Stark's wife testified to the deceased often having complained of pain in the region of the heart. Dr. J. H. Roberts gave it as his opinion that the deceased, died from heart disease. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. Mr. Stark was a machinist by trade, and well known in this city as a man of sterling probity, *Sans* reproach. He leaves a wife and four children, besides many friends who will sincerely mourn his sudden demise, and sympathize with the widow and orphans in their great affliction.

"GONE TO HER DEATH."

An Unknown Woman Jumps From the Hand Street Bridge Into the Turbid Waters of the Allegheny River.

The Allegheny river has buried within its dark rolling bosom another human life. Yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock an unknown young woman was seen to jump over the railings of the Hand street bridge on the lower side. Those that saw her say she was well dressed. She stood gazing over the rails for some time into the fast running water beneath, which with its vast cakes of ice floating on its surface seemed to have an unusual attraction for her. No one knew whither she came. She made the jump in an instant so one being near to stop her. She sank bodily, but her arms and hands were held upon a cake of ice. A man from the Allegheny side of the river attempted to go to her rescue, but he had to desist, the floating ice threatened him instant destruction. The body floated down stream, but was lost sight of at the Point. Who was she? No one appears to have known her. No one seems to be inquiring for a woman of the description that she is said to be. Why the rash act was committed no one can tell. Perhaps it will never be revealed. Gone with the swift seething current under the ice, her body may never be found. Who knows what anguish and heart-aches may have caused the dreadful deed? She might have been

"One more unfortunate, weary of breath,
Rashly importunate, gone to her death."

This certainly is a mystery that may never be fathomed. The river has closed over it. Last evening, on a lake of ice near the suspension bridge, was formed a net containing two small rolls such as women wear to enlarge their headgear. These things, however, did not appear to lessen the mysteries connected with this indeed mysterious suicide.

LYNCH ALONE.

Under New Regulations—His Solitary Confinement—Visited by His Brother—His Demeanor in His Cell.

Yesterday a number of acquaintances of Ambrose G. Lynch, who is now in jail under sentence of death, called on the jail, but under the rules could not be admitted. The only persons accorded an interview were his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Grace, and his brother—the latter being in the presence of Warden Scandrett. According to the prison regulations a prisoner under such a sentence is kept in solitary confinement, having only his meals and is not being allowed outside except when all the other prisoners are locked up. He is allowed two hours of exercise in the main hall each day after the other prisoners have been shut back to their cells. No one is allowed to visit him alone except his spiritual adviser, and he is shut out from the world almost as completely as though death had already claimed him.

Yesterday his brother called and remained with him a brief time. Lynch preserved the same stoical calmness or indifference that had been so marked in him on the day of sentence. He converses but little and seems rather to avoid conversation, although not exactly repellant in his manner. He says that although not giving any external appearance of feeling, he fully appreciates his situation, and was fully alive to the impressive circumstances that transpired in the Court room Saturday afternoon. Nevertheless he "keeps up" remarkably and evidently has not lost all hope of some interposing fortune to save him from the penalty of his crime.

A BRUTE.

Whiskey and Wife Beating.

Yesterday morning Mary Maguire appeared before 'Squire Moreland and charged her husband Joseph Maguire with assault and battery. If all she says be true, the husband must be a hardened brute. He came into the house Sunday night under the influence of liquor, knocked her down, trampled on her, and blackened both of her eyes, besides cutting her severely. Officer Moran was summoned to arrest him, he however had previous warrant from the Mayor for an old charge of disorderly conduct. When the officer went in Maguire threw a lighted coal oil lamp on the floor, setting fire to the premises, which fortunately was speedily extinguished. Previous to this he had turned an overcoat, a hat and nearly all of his children's clothing. The Mayor sent him to Claremont for ninety days. His wife affectionately kissed him before he left for the workhouse. The charge before the Alderman will be withdrawn. The punishment of his term is over, as by that time all her old affection will have returned, though she stated yesterday to the contrary.

THE PAPER FIRE.

Additional Particulars.

The following additional particulars we glean from reports, in regard to the Parker fire. One hundred families are rendered homeless by this calamity, who now ask for assistance. The new town is almost entirely swept away.

The bridge across the river was saved. In addition to the buildings destroyed, mentioned yesterday. The school house and two dwelling other buildings on the hill side were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of fan incendiary, though its origin is still unknown. It is said that there was but one hand engine in the town, and had it been in condition the vast destruction might have been avoided. There were no lives lost. The greatest confusion prevailed at the breaking out of the fire, and it is said a panic immediately ensued after the fire commenced to spread, the people blocking the streets in trying to save their household goods and themselves from the fell destruction.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed to Death Under the Wheels.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening on the body of Joseph Parkar, a coal wagon driver, in the employ of Mr. J. S. Lytle, at Hazlewood (Twenty-third ward). It appears that the deceased had, in going down a very hill just before crossing the railroad track, put on the brake so as to avoid any accident. After he had crossed the track, he attempted to get off his saddle horse, to undo the wheel. While in the act, he slipped and fell under the wagon, both wheels passing over him, breaking his neck and crushing his skull, killing him almost instantly. He was a sober, industrious man, and had been in the employ of Mr. Lytle several months. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife.

Cheap Vesture.

The attention of those who are in need of clothing, furnishing goods, underwear, &c., is particularly directed to the unusually large and very superior stock now to be found at the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. The ready made department is stocked with suits, overcoats, &c., for all sizes of men and boys, and the furnishing goods department has many novelties not to be found elsewhere. The House deals strictly on the square.

Of course most everybody is fond of a good cigar. Some, too, fancy the weed to chew, or there are others who do not mind a nice "dip." Now the question is often asked, "Where can I get a good cigar and reliable smoker's article?" The answer is easily given, "We would advise those who feel like indulging in the weed in any shape to call upon Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 172 Smithfield street, where everything in the line of a first-class tobacconist is kept, and of a reliable quality.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Christ. Pfeiffer was tried on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit rape. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and directed the prosecutrix, Christina Baker, to pay the costs.

Robert Anderson and Dorfschaper entered a plea of nolle contendere to a charge of entering a building, occupied by J. Gangswich, with intent to commit a felony. Sentence deferred.

John Dougherty and Samuel Dougherty were arraigned on an indictment charging them with felonious assault and battery, M. Cronin appearing as prosecutor. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Andrew Miller,	Thomas Sproul,
Thomas Sweeney,	Wm. Powers,
Fred. Hass,	Wm. Bradburg,
J. H. Cannovan, et al.,	Daniel Mike,
David Mooney, et al.,	Alex. S. Fornilson,
John Fritz,	Wm. Kennedy,
John Klemiten,	R. Goetmund,
Emiline Tomlinson,	Geo. Kelley,
Belle Matthews,	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up in this Court was that of Johanna O'Neill vs. Coristopher Richmond. Action for damages. The prosecutrix is an old lady, and alleges that while she was getting out an Oakland street car, she was knocked down by the diary wagon of the defendant. The defendant's driver was driving at the time and alleges that the horse became unmanagable, rendering the accident unavoidable. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Francis Munday brought suit against Evans Reese for damages for fortune "to fulfil a contract in reference to a share. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

43. Nancy Boyd vs. Jos. Calvin, et al.
64. Dunn, Thompson & Simon vs. Jno. Gregg
69. John Hunchesline vs. Andrew Faguart, et al.
77. Pat. Coyle vs. Owen Corcoran.
87. Jno. McGerry vs. B. Van Luraun.
97. Anderson, Maxwell & Porter vs. Bismark, et al.
175. R. Wellington vs. Jno. Stopft.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The cases of McClurkan vs. Byers & Co., are still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Before Judge Collier, the case of J. Montgomery vs. Jos. M. Doty, et al., being an action in ejectment for a piece of property in McKeesport, was taken up. Verdict for plaintiff, with six cents damages and costs.

Wm. Lehman, Sr., vs. E. Czarneckie et al. Trespass on actions to recover money paid to a Building and Loan Association which had dissolved. Verdict for plaintiffs for $179.90.

Trial List for To-Day.

208. McClurkan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
209. " " "
210. " " "
211. " " "
134. Owens vs. Eberhordt.
165. Reeves vs. Schaffer et al.
139. O'Brien vs. Velter.
148. Com. ex rel. vs. Greiger.
149. Hagemeir vs. Weitle.
150. Carson vs. Jones.
151. Taylor et al. vs. Frazier.
151. North Avenue Church vs. Golden.
155. Ralya et al. vs. Alexander & Bro.
157. Mellon vs. Kennedy et al.
162. Howarth vs. Hamilton et al.
164. Patterson vs. Boyd et al.
167. Altrater vs. Huckestine & Co.
168. Block vs. O'Neill.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Meeting Last Night to Favor The Cause—Addresses by Prominent Clergymen—Delegates to go to the New York Mass Convention.

A meeting of the Local Auxiliary Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was held last evening in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City. The meeting was large and of great interest. The Secretary, Rev. D. B. Wilson, of the First Reformed Church, called the meeting to order, and stated that the President of the Association Hon. F. H. Collins was unable to be present. On motion Rev. W. Fulton was called to the chair. The Secretary read the call for the meeting, and stated that several important addresses would be made, and delegates appointed to the National Convention to meet in New York city on February 26th.

This National Association has been organized for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will suitably acknowledge the Almighty God as the Author of the nation's Existence and the ultimate source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its ruler and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions and usages in our government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Sloan, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted.

Rev. S. F. Scovel was the first speaker. He commenced by saying that he was confident of the ultimate success of this grand movement. Christianity in the nation must go with the out. There is a dependence of government on the moral sense of the people. But morals cannot be conserved without religion. The speaker referred to the leavening power of good laws, and referred to the history of nations, all of which denied the authority of God in the affairs of the nation.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays followed in a brief and impressive address. He did not believe in the union of Church and State, but he believed in the union of the State with religion.

Rev. William Fulton, pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, made a brief address viewing the matter as relating to the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

Rev. A. M. Milligan referred to nations which rejected God, and pointed out the dreadful results. He claimed that all the true laws of Government came from God.

On motion the following Committee was appointed to nominate delegates to the National Convention—Messrs. McNaugher, Monroe and Rev. W. R. Knox, to report at the next meeting in Pittsburgh.

Rev. Mr. Milligan reported that reduced fares had been obtained for all delegates.

Messrs. J. R. McKee, Thos. H. Rabe and Dr. Sterrett were appointed a committee to make arrangements for holding a meeting in Pittsburgh.

On motion Messrs. Chestnut, Orr and McNaugher were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE. REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,349. Machine for Banding Sockets—Mildred Blakey, Erie, Pa., assignor to himself, George A. Chaffant, and J. L. Robinson, same place.

134,370. Regenerative Furnace Valve—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.

134,372. Metallurgic Gas Furnace Valve—